THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR AUGUST 1808:

With a View of CRICHTON CASTLE.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from July 26. to Aug. 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

		Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
July	26	29.85	60	71	0.12	Showers
	27	29,84	55	65	0.8	Rain
	28	29,8	58	68	1.55	Ditto
	29	29,75	58	72	——	Cloudy
	30	29,79	59	74	0.23	Rain
	31	29.8	58	73	——	Clear
Aug.	1	29.65	60	64	0.01	Showers
	2	29.95	60	66	——	Clear
	3	30.08	56	65	——	Ditto
	4	29.9	55	66	1.14	Rain
	5	29,82	56	65	1.15	Ditto
	6	29.6	58	67	0.35	Ditto
	7	29,75	59	63	0.71	Ditto
	8	29,78	57	68	0.51	Ditto
	9	29.77	58	68	0.52	Ditto
	10	29.85	55	66	——	Clear
	11	29.82	54	68	——	Ditto
	12	29.82	57	70	0.25	Rain
	13	29.5	57	67	——	Clear
	14	29.5	56	65	0.03	Showers
	15	29.52	54	68	——	Clear
	16	29,75	54	65	——	Ditto
	17	29.9	52	70	——	Ditto
	18	30.02	53	72	——	Ditto
	19	30.1	57	72	——	Ditto
	20	30.13	59	70	0.12	Showers
	21	30.2	60	70	——	Clear
	22	30.25	57	70	——	Ditto
	23	30.2	57	74	——	Ditto
	24	30.2	54	76	——	Ditto
	25	30.	54	68	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain, 7.51

High Water at LEITH For SEPTEMBER 1808.

Days.		Even. H.	Even. M.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.
Th.	1	11	21	11	47
Fr.	2	—	—	0	13
Sa.	3	0	37	1	1
Su.	4	1	25	1	47
M.	5	2	10	2	32
Tu.	6	2	55	3	17
W.	7	3	39	4	0
Th.	8	2	42	4	44
Fr.	9	5	7	5	29
Sa.	10	5	52	6	15
Su.	11	6	39	7	3
M.	12	7	27	7	51
Tu.	13	8	16	8	41
W.	14	9	7	9	32
Th.	15	9	58	10	23
Fr.	16	10	49	11	15
Sa.	17	11	41	—	—
Su.	18	0	7	0	38
M.	19	0	59	1	25
Tu.	20	1	52	2	19
W.	21	2	46	3	14
Th.	22	3	42	4	11
Fr.	23	4	40	5	9
Sa.	24	5	38	6	8
Su.	25	6	37	7	7
M.	26	7	36	8	5
Tu.	27	8	33	9	1
W.	28	9	27	9	54
Th.	29	10	19	10	44
Fr.	30	11	17	11	31

MOON's PHASES
For SEPTEMBER 1808.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	4.	10.	29.	even.
Last Quar.	13.	2.	18.	morn.
New Moon,	20.	7.	15.	morn.
First Quart.	26.	10.	45.	even.

Sept. 22. King George III. crowned, 1761.
29. Michaelmas.

THE
Scots Magazine,
AND
EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,
For AUGUST 1808.

Description of Crichton Castle.

THE remains of this ancient edifice lie in the parish of Crichton, Mid Lothian, about 7 miles South-east of Edinburgh. It is a fine ruin, and has recently derived illustration from the pen of Mr Scott, who, in his celebrated poem of Marmion, has made it the scene of some striking adventures. We cannot give its history and description better than in the words of Mr Scott himself, who informs us, that "it was built at different times, and with a very differing regard to splendour and accommodation. The older part of the building is a narrow keep, or tower, such as formed the mansion of a lesser Scottish Baron; but so many additions have been made to it, that there is now a large court-yard, surrounded by buildings of different ages. The eastern front of the court is raised above a portico, and decorated with entablatures, bearing anchors. All the stones of this front are cut into diamond facets, the angular projections of which have an uncommonly rich appearance. The inside of this part of the building appears to have contained a gallery of great length and uncommon elegance. Access was given to it by a magnificent stair-case, now quite destroyed. The soffits are ornamented with twining cordage, and rosettes; and the whole seems to have been far more splendid than was usual in Scottish castles. The castle belonged originally to the Chancellor Sir William Crichton, and probably owed to him its first enlargement, as well as its being taken by the Earl of Douglas, who imputed to Crichton's counsels the death of his predecessor Earl William, beheaded in Edinburgh Castle, with his brother, in 1440. It is said to have been totally demolished on that occasion; but the present state of the ruins shews the contrary. In 1483 it was garrisoned by Lord Crichton, then its proprietor, against King James III. whose displeasure he had incurred by seducing his sister Margaret, in revenge, it is said, for the Monarch having dishonoured his bed. From the Crichton family, the castle passed to that of the Hepburns, Earls Bothwell; and when the forfeitures of Stewart, the last Earl of Bothwell, were divided, the barony and castle of Crichton fell to the share of the Earl of Buccleugh. They were afterwards the property of the Pringles of Clifton, and are now that of Sir John Callender, Bart. It were to be wished the proprietor would take some pains to preserve these splendid remains of antiquity, which are at present used as a fold for sheep, and wintering cattle; altho' perhaps there are very few ruins in Scotland which display so well the stile and beauty of ancient architecture. The castle of Crichton has a dungeon vault, called the *Massy More*." *See fourth Canto of Marmion, and notes to it.*

An-

Answer to GAELIC ETYMOLOGIES.

(Feb. Mag. 1808.*)*

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Request the favour you will insert the following remarks, in reply to *M. M.*, and oblige, SIR,

Yours, &c.

Dunkeld,
10th July, 1808. } CUCHULLIN.

LONDON, *i. e. Lon-dun, i. e.* the Marsh Fort. Most of our ancient towns took their names from places of strength, such as *Dun-dee*, *Dun-edin*, *Dun-dalk*, &c. This etymology is also strongly corroborated by the *Thames*, *i. e. Tam-ess*, *i. e.* the Ship, Hill, or Fort. *Lon-dun* and *Tam-ess* are only two different words, signifying one and the same thing. Many collateral instances might be adduced, but I shall rest satisfied with one.—*Dun-staidh-naoiag*, by the Monks latinized *Dun-staffnagium*, whence the present name *Dunstaffnage*, literally signifies the Hill, or Fort of the Ship-head.

A due want of attention to a necessary custom of our ancestors has led our modern antiquarians into many a foolish blunder. Wherever they found a canoe, a boat, or an anchor, they immediately concluded that place to have been one day a navigable arm of the sea. The ships (canoes) of the ancient *Gael* were of small size, and easily portable. In times of danger, they not only withdrew them from the sea, but actually carried them into their forts. Cæsar himself having lost the greater part of his fleet in a sea storm on the coast of Kent, actually hauled the remainder completely aground, and took them into his *Camp*. I shall not attempt to drive *M. M.* out of his *Yellow Moss*, but after a perusal of the above plain and natural analysis, I make no doubt but he will voluntarily relinquish it.

ALBION, *i. e. Alb-aon*, *i. e.* the High or Mountainous Country. The ancient Phœnicians or Greeks who traded to Cornwall for *Tin*, in all probability borrowed the name *Alb-aon* from the natives, and rendered it in the Greek language, with very little alteration, *Albion*.

The Gael, in their migrations from Asia to Europe, have every where left permanent memorials behind them.—*Alb*, *Ailb*, *Alp*, and *Ailp*, in the Gaelic, are synonimous, and signify *High*. We have the authority of a Roman author of the first respectability, "That *Alba Longa* was so named from its being built on a high dorsum or ridge. *Albania*, *Alpes*, *Alba Longa*, *Albion*, *Albin*, &c. are evidently derived from the Gaelic *Alb* or *Alp*. Most Philologists have observed a strong resemblance betwixt the Gaelic *Albion* and the Latin *Albus*, without being able to discover the real cause. The fact is, the Gaelic *Alb* is the radix of both. These high hills, whether from the hoariness of their cliffs, or the snow with which they were almost perpetually covered, presented to the mind, along with the idea of *elevation*, also that of *whiteness*. The Gaelic *Alb*, and the Roman *Albus*, are therefore synonimous, with this difference, that the Gael have retained the *original*, and the Romans the *metaphorical* signification; for what I have before said respecting the city of *Alba Longa*, clearly evinces, that the ancient Latins, by the word *Albus*, did not mean *white*, but high.

As *M. M.* has been kind enough to enwrap our ancestors in a hairy mantle, it is not my intention to pull it off, as I would not wish to expose even their *ashes* to the inclemency of the weather. I believe that, like other nations, they sheltered themselves as well as they could from the cold.—The history of *John* the *Baptist*, who constantly wore a leathern girdle about his loins, and of *Hercules*, with his *tegmine fulvi Leonis*, (Lion's skin)

will

will perhaps convince him that the wearing of skins is peculiar to *warm* as well as *cold* climates.

BRITAIN, *i. e. Bri-tan*, *i. e.* the High Country. *Bri-tan* and *Albaon*, or *Britain* and *Albion*, are strictly and literally synonimous, and this very circumstance is of more weight than a hundred supposititious arguments.—They are as nearly related as *Pater* and *Genitor*, or *Mater* and *Genetrix*. *M. M.* renders *Britain*, the *benefit* of *houses*. If we may credit Cæsar, the Gauls were much better lodged than the Britons. They had their regularly fortified towns, &c. The description he gives of a British town is neither very flattering nor very favourable to the hypothesis of *M. M.*

In fine, before he can place his *skinned tribe*, or his *benefit* of *houses*, on even a probable basis, it is necessary that he establish the wearing of skins, or the dwelling in houses, to have been exclusively, or at least in a superior degree, peculiar to Great Britain.

Proceedings of the WERNERIAN *Natural History Society.*

AT the last meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, (1st Aug.) Dr Js. Ogilby of Dublin read a very interesting account of the Mineralogy of East Lothian, which appeared to have been drawn up from a series of observations, made with great skill, and was illustrated by a suite of 350 specimens, laid upon the table.—As the county is in general deeply covered with soil, and profusely clothed with vegetables, the determination of the different *formations* must have been a work of considerable labour; and the skill, judgment, and perseverance of the observer, must have been frequently put to the trial. The Doctor, after describing the physiognomy or external aspect of the county, gave a particular account of the different formations of which it is composed.—They are as follows:—Transition; Independent Coal; Newest Floetz-trap; and Alluvial. When describing the different transition rocks, he alluded particularly to the *granite* of Fassnet, (described by Professor Playfair in his Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory *), which he proved to be a stratified bed of Transition Greenstone. The description of the rocks of the newest floetz-trap formation was particularly interesting, not only on account of the beautiful transitions he pointed out, but also as it proved the existence of a considerable tract of these rocks in Scotland, where their occurrence had been disputed. He enumerated and described the following members of this formation:—trap-tuff; amygdaloid; clay-stone; basalt; porphyry-slate; and porphyry-slate inclining to greenstone. He found the trap-tuff, which is a coarse mechanical deposite, forming the lowest member of the series, and resting immediately on the coal-formation: on this tuff rests amygdaloid, containing fragments: above this amygdaloid is common amygdaloid, free of fragments; this, in its turn, is covered with basalt: the basalt gradually passes into, and is covered with, porphyry-slate: and the porphyry-slate, in some instances, appears to pass into greenstone, which forms the uppermost portion of the formation:—So that we have thus a beautiful series of transitions from the coarse mechanical, to fine chemical; that is, from trap-tuff to porphyry-slate inclining to greenstone. The Doctor also remarked, that the amygdaloid contains crystals of felspar, which have an earthy aspect; the basalt, crystals of felspar, possessing the characters of common felspar; and the porphyry-slate, glassy felspar;—facts which coincide with, and are illustrative of the increasing fineness of the solution, from the oldest to the newest members of the formation.

* Page 328.

mation.—The Doctor announced his intention of reading, at the next meeting of the Society, a description of the different Veins that occur in East Lothian, and of giving a short statement of the geognostical and economical inferences to be deduced from the appearances which he has investigated with so much care. It is indeed only by investigations like those of Dr Ogilby, that we obtain any certainty respecting the mineral treasures of a country; and such alone can afford us data for speculating regarding the formation of the globe.

At the same meeting, a communication from Col. Montague was read, describing a new species of Fasciola, of a red colour, and about an inch long, which sometimes lodges in the trachea of chickens, and which the Colonel found to be the occasion of the distemper called the *gapes*, so fatal to these useful tenants of the poultry-yard. The knowledge of the true cause of this malady, will, it is hoped, soon be followed by the discovery of a specific cure: in the mean time, a very simple popular remedy is employed in Devonshire: the meat of the chicks (barley or oat meal) is merely mixed up with urine, in place of water, and this prescription is very generally attended with the best effects.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Aug. 1.—5. FROM the 1st to the 5th of the month, a great deal of rain has fallen; so that, on this last day, the rivers near Edinburgh have, in several places, risen above their banks, and flooded the low grounds.

—— 15. The rain has now continued, with some intervals of sunshine, for nearly three weeks. Much of the hay-crop remaining on the field is already deeply injured, the ricks, in many cases, having become green, from the vegetation of the seeds on their rotted surface. The corn-crops are not, it is said, materially damaged.

August 19. After two or three fine warm days, the wheat and barley harvest is seriously begun. This is more early than the average date of our commencing to reap in this neighbourhood.

—— 25. The weather continuing excellent, the harvest is become general, and it promises to be abundant.

FISH-MARKET.—A good many of the Newhaven fishers having, during this month, withdrawn themselves to the coast of Caithness for a time, to share in the profits of the rich herring-fishery at present existing there, the supply of white fish in the Edinburgh market has been unusually deficient. At the same time, the Good Town has been deprived of the labours of the trawl-net fishers from England; for these, it seems, have been paid off and dismissed, the returns of the fishery not promising to be sufficient to cover even the ordinary expences which must necessarily have been incurred in continuing the experiment. In a former number of this Magazine, while we announced the experiment, and gave due credit to the society of gentlemen who projected and conducted it, for the goodness of their motives, we abstained from making any remarks that might have tended to disparage the plan they had adopted,—which we always, indeed, considered as a bad one, but from which we understood they could not then easily resile. Among fishermen in general, we should think it desirable that their reward should be made to depend in some measure on their diligence and success,—on the proceeds of the fish sent to market. The English trawl-net fishers, however, (if we be not misinformed,) were "sure of their money, fish or no fish!" We trust we may now, without impropriety, submit to the society, whether it is not at least probable that fishers, encouraged by

by them, but depending partly on their own exertions, would not have sent more cargoes to market in the same space of time? perhaps four in the week, in place of two? or whether, where six pairs of soles were taken, it is not probable that double diligence might have produced twelve pairs? In any future attempts, therefore, we hope that this principle, of connecting the interest of the fishers with the success of the fishery, will not be overlooked. And we beg leave further to suggest to the society, that fishermen, every way qualified for the trawl-net and well-smack fishery, are to be found on the shores of our own frith, and that, by encouraging these, every beneficial purpose may be attained, without running any risk of again exciting that jealousy and discontent which the late employment of strangers did not fail to create. We have yet to learn that there is any great mystery in this mode of fishing; and, at any rate, there are, (we are told,) many fishers inhabiting the coast-towns of the frith, who have formerly seen and practised it. Our own men must be better acquainted with the fishing-grounds in the mouth of the frith, and would probably procure greater quantities of saleable fish, and be much less incommoded with shoals of sea-dogs, drift ware, &c. than strangers to the nature of the bottom. The cod, ling, and mackrel fishery, might, by the encouragement of such a society, be also much improved and promoted.

Edinburgh, Aug. 25th, 1808. } *N.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR R. KNIGHT has published a description of a new Eudiometer lately made on the suggestion of Mr Davy, for the more commodious display of the formation of water by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen gas, by means of the electric spark.—The instrument consists of a strong cylindrical glass tube to receive the gases, open at the lower end, of the capacity of two cubic inches, and graduated into decimal parts; and a stand to which the tube is attached by a clasp and screw, and of a strong iron cylinder, containing a strong spiral spring, on the principle of the pocket steel-yard, the spindle or central bar of which is fixed on three feet, in order that it may be firmly secured on the side of a mercurial bath, with the mouth of the tube immerged in quick-silver. By this arrangement, the sudden and violent expansion, which takes place at the moment of the combustion of the gases, is relieved by the elasticity of the spring, which, by yielding, allows the glass tube to be heaved up a little way, without being driven from its situation. The success of the experiment is thus secured; and all danger of accident to the apparatus is effectually prevented.

It has been asserted by most writers and experimentalists, that silver burns with a bright emerald green light. In Mr Davy's late lectures at the Royal Institution, the deflagration of silver leaf was attended by the emission of a brilliant white light, which the professor ascribed to the great purity of the silver employed; and he expressed an opinion that the green flame, usually observed, arose from the admixture of copper with the silver. Mr G. B. Singer has, however, discovered that this phenomenon proceeds from a different cause. Having observed that Mr Davy's conducting wires were terminated by charcoal, he repeated the experiment with a similar arrangement; and applying the charcoal to pure silver leaf, it immediately burned with a beautiful white light. Some of the same portion of silver having been before employed when the green flame

was

was produced; it became evident that the white light in this and in Mr Davy's experiment proceeded from the charcoal; and that this was really the case, appeared from the immediate evolution of green light when the contact was made by a metallic wire.—By the application of charcoal to the extremity of a wire, so bent that either the wire or the charcoal may touch the silver at pleasure, the white and the green flame may be alternately produced; and a conclusive demonstration of the fact, with a pleasing variation of a brilliant experiment, will be thus at once afforded.

M. RITTER, a member of the academy of Munich, has lately been engaged in the investigation of a new instrument which possesses the remarkable property of being affected by the smallest degrees of electricity. His object was to account for the marvellous circumstances ascribed to the divining rod, as it was called, and to refer them to the electric fluid. His instrument is nothing more than a small bar of metal, which he places in equilibrium, on the end of one of his fingers, commonly the longest finger of the left hand, holding this vertical, and shutting the others. The bar is so placed, that one end is next to the person who holds it, and the other pointing directly from him. This instrument, which M. Ritter calls *the balance*, varies by position, by contact of metals, or other substances, by the person holding it, and even by the contact of persons holding by the hand, for instance, the one who is making the experiment. In some cases the approach of the hand towards objects affects the instrument; but actual contact is more efficacious. M. Ritter is engaged in the examination of these variations, which are more perceptible with some persons than others.

M. PLANCHE has found that, in the making of amber varnish, a considerable quantity of succinic acid, which no one has ever before thought of turning to any useful purpose, is emitted. This he proposes to collect, and asserts from experiments made by himself, that every matrass containing twenty-four ounces, will furnish eighty or ninety grains of acid, without any injury to the quality of the varnish. For taking off this acid, he has invented a kind of tin spoon, differing from others in the form of its bowl, which is but little concave; the front of it forming a segment of a circle, and adapted to the size of the matrass. From the observations of M. Planche, it appears that varnish-makers, without any alteration in their processes or apparatus, may collect a considerable quantity of succinic acid, which has hitherto been confined to medical uses, but may soon be found beneficial in other arts. Various trials which he has made, give him reason to think that its solution in alcohol may be employed to imitate the colour of some valuable woods.

The following very remarkable fact relative to the fecundating principle of the palm date-tree, is attested by M. Michaux. This naturalist travelled in Persia, when several usurpers were in arms contending for portions of that vast empire. The different parties alternately victorious, in order the more speedily to reduce the inhabitants of the provinces into which they penetrated, burned all the male-date trees. The most dreadful famine would have desolated these unhappy countries, had not the Persians taken the precaution to preserve a great quantity of the pollen of the antheræ, for the purpose of fecundating the female individuals. This observation proves, that the dust of the date-tree preserves its fecundating property for a long time; for it appears that they kept it eighteen years without its having lost this virtue.

A

A Journey through the HIGHLANDS *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

By the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Letter II.

DEAR SIR,

I AM, in these letters to you, always studying brevity, and as constantly running into the opposite extreme. I will be obliged to quit this epistolary way of communicating my sentiments to you altogether, as it hath no fixed boundary or limitation, and send you whole essays, or tours, in a parcel with the carrier.

"In my last, I was got no farther than Hamilton, which is a neat, elegant little town; and much beautified, as well as benefited, by the immediate vicinity of the mansion-house, and the attachment of the Dukes of Hamilton to the place from whence they draw their title. We set out in the mail coach at eight o'clock, and, in a short time, found ourselves at *the Saracen's Head*, in the city of Glasgow. This is a very cheap conveyance, being only two shillings inside, and the distance full nine miles. We flew too fast over this track for me to describe it particularly; for though we asked abundance of questions at the passengers, yet the quick succession of objects rendered it impossible for the memory to retain any traces so distinct as to be depended on.

"It is true, we failed not to be continually pushing our heads out at the side-windows, and to pretend a deep interest in the appearance of the crops on the different soils; and were very attentive to impress upon others a deep sense of our importance and skill as farmers; and made many turn up the white o' th' eye to our discourse; who, if they had seen our own fields at home, would have been capitally convicted of the difference betwixt theory and practice. We also, very kindly, endeavoured to entertain our fellow travellers with appropriate remarks on the infallibility of the turnip husbandry succeeding to a miracle on such lands, and of its infinite superiority to their present modes of agriculture: unfortunately none of us could authenticate it, by an appeal to the abundant profits which we ourselves had reaped from that excellent plan.

"At Glasgow, we tarried no longer than to breakfast, and call upon one of our countrymen; and the morning coaches being all gone, we took our passage for Greenock in the fly-boat. It is not easy to conceive any thing of the same nature more delightful than was our passage down the river that day. There was a brisk breeze from the south; the atmosphere was pure and light after the rain, and objects discernible with perspicuity at a great distance; and tho' the vessel run with unusual velocity, yet, so smooth and steady was the motion, that we were obliged to call in the aids of philosophy to convince us that we were not quite stationary; and that the mountains, rocks, towns, and villages, were not all flying away like chaff before the wind.

"We were landed safely on the quay at Greenock in less than three hours from the time we left Glasgow; and Mr G. not being arrived, we took up our lodgings in Park's tavern.—That evening we spent in Mr Park's family, whom I mentioned to you last year, very much to our satisfaction.—Mr James received us with the affection of a brother, and favoured us much with his company during our stay; a favour that was equally coveted by us all, it being impossible to carry on a conversation with him without receiving information, let the topic be what it will.

"Mr G. joining us next day, we walked out and viewed the environs

was produced; it became evident that the white light in this and in Mr Davy's experiment proceeded from the charcoal; and that this was really the case, appeared from the immediate evolution of green light when the contact was made by a metallic wire.—By the application of charcoal to the extremity of a wire, so bent that either the wire or the charcoal may touch the silver at pleasure, the white and the green flame may be alternately produced; and a conclusive demonstration of the fact, with a pleasing variation of a brilliant experiment, will be thus at once afforded.

M. RITTER, a member of the academy of Munich, has lately been engaged in the investigation of a new instrument which possesses the remarkable property of being affected by the smallest degrees of electricity. His object was to account for the marvellous circumstances ascribed to the divining rod, as it was called, and to refer them to the electric fluid. His instrument is nothing more than a small bar of metal, which he places in equilibrium, on the end of one of his fingers, commonly the longest finger of the left hand, holding this vertical, and shutting the others. The bar is so placed, that one end is next to the person who holds it, and the other pointing directly from him. This instrument, which M. Ritter calls *the balance*, varies by position, by contact of metals, or other substances, by the person holding it, and even by the contact of persons holding by the hand, for instance, the one who is making the experiment. In some cases the approach of the hand towards objects affects the instrument; but actual contact is more efficacious. M. Ritter is engaged in the examination of these variations, which are more perceptible with some persons than others.

M. PLANCHE has found that, in the making of amber varnish, a considerable quantity of succinic acid, which no one has ever before thought of turning to any useful purpose, is emitted. This he proposes to collect, and asserts from experiments made by himself, that every matrass containing twenty-four ounces, will furnish eighty or ninety grains of acid, without any injury to the quality of the varnish. For taking off this acid, he has invented a kind of tin spoon, differing from others in the form of its bowl, which is but little concave; the front of it forming a segment of a circle, and adapted to the size of the matrass. From the observations of M. Planche, it appears that varnish-makers, without any alteration in their processes or apparatus, may collect a considerable quantity of succinic acid, which has hitherto been confined to medical uses, but may soon be found beneficial in other arts. Various trials which he has made, give him reason to think that its solution in alcohol may be employed to imitate the colour of some valuable woods.

The following very remarkable fact relative to the fecundating principle of the palm date-tree, is attested by M. Michaux. This naturalist travelled in Persia, when several usurpers were in arms contending for portions of that vast empire. The different parties alternately victorious, in order the more speedily to reduce the inhabitants of the provinces into which they penetrated, burned all the male-date trees. The most dreadful famine would have desolated these unhappy countries, had not the Persians taken the precaution to preserve a great quantity of the pollen of the antheræ, for the purpose of fecundating the female individuals. This observation proves, that the dust of the date-tree preserves its fecundating property for a long time; for it appears that they kept it eighteen years without its having lost this virtue.

A Journey through the HIGHLANDS *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

By the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Letter II.

DEAR SIR,

I AM, in these letters to you, always studying brevity, and as constantly running into the opposite extreme. I will be obliged to quit this epistolary way of communicating my sentiments to you altogether, as it hath no fixed boundary or limitation, and send you whole essays, or tours, in a parcel with the carrier.

"In my last, I was got no farther than Hamilton, which is a neat, elegant little town; and much beautified, as well as benefited, by the immediate vicinity of the mansion-house, and the attachment of the Dukes of Hamilton to the place from whence they draw their title. We set out in the mail coach at eight o'clock, and, in a short time, found ourselves at *the Saracen's Head*, in the city of Glasgow. This is a very cheap conveyance, being only two shillings inside, and the distance full nine miles. We flew too fast over this track for me to describe it particularly; for though we asked abundance of questions at the passengers, yet the quick succession of objects rendered it impossible for the memory to retain any traces so distinct as to be depended on.

"It is true, we failed not to be continually pushing our heads out at the side-windows, and to pretend a deep interest in the appearance of the crops on the different soils; and were very attentive to impress upon others a deep sense of our importance and skill as farmers; and made many turn up the white o' th' eye to our discourse; who, if they had seen our own fields at home, would have been capitally convicted of the difference betwixt theory and practice. We also, very kindly, endeavoured to entertain our fellow travellers with appropriate remarks on the infallibility of the turnip husbandry succeeding to a miracle on such lands, and of its infinite superiority to their present modes of agriculture: unfortunately none of us could authenticate it, by an appeal to the abundant profits which we ourselves had reaped from that excellent plan.

"At Glasgow, we tarried no longer than to breakfast, and call upon one of our countrymen; and the morning coaches being all gone, we took our passage for Greenock in the fly-boat. It is not easy to conceive any thing of the same nature more delightful than was our passage down the river that day. There was a brisk breeze from the south; the atmosphere was pure and light after the rain, and objects discernible with perspicuity at a great distance; and tho' the vessel run with unusual velocity, yet, so smooth and steady was the motion, that we were obliged to call in the aids of philosophy to convince us that we were not quite stationary; and that the mountains, rocks, towns, and villages, were not all flying away like chaff before the wind.

"We were landed safely on the quay at Greenock in less than three hours from the time we left Glasgow; and Mr G. not being arrived, we took up our lodgings in Park's tavern.—That evening we spent in Mr Park's family, whom I mentioned to you last year, very much to our satisfaction.—Mr James received us with the affection of a brother, and favoured us much with his company during our stay; a favour that was equally coveted by us all, it being impossible to carry on a conversation with him without receiving information, let the topic be what it will.

"Mr G. joining us next day, we walked out and viewed the environs

of the town; and, in the evening, had a party at Park's, consisting of thirteen; where we had an elegant supper, and continued till an early hour, as social, and withal as jovial, as the most sanguine heart could wish. As usual, all was free to us; and we were not a little proud at being honoured with the unexpected company of so many gentlemen of taste and learning; but we missed the ingenious Mr Galt, who was lately removed to London, and whose absence hath left an irreparable blank in the literary society of Greenock. On the third day, (after breakfasting with Mr Whitehead, since established in the academy at Perth, we took leave of our Greenock friends, and set out: keeping along the shore for some miles, we passed through the village of Gourock; and at the Cloch, a good way farther down, took a passage across the Firth. Here our dangers, or at least what we then counted dangers, began to commence. We were within a little of being run down by a brig that was coming up the Firth, full before the gale; and were almost under her bow-sprit, when we called out, and the man at the helm, noticing us at a critical moment, put it down, and eschewed us. The swell here was prodigious; even the mariners declared they had scarcely seen the sea there so heavy at that season, and the large boat being gone over before us with a carriage, our small wherry wrought terribly. There was a lady, who crossed with us, put up many ejaculations, and often screamed out, when descending from the top of a wave; and even Mr L. declared, that he had very much ado to keep himself from growing sick, but that he had, however, effected it: the same means had certainly failed him afterwards, as you shall hear bye and bye.

"We now landed on Cowal, in the shire of Argyle, I say, *the Shire of Argyle*, for I wish you to take notice when we get out of it. After taking some refreshment at the inn, we entered amongst the mountains, intending that night to reach Glendaruel, in the heart of Cowal. But,

"Sic a night we took the road in,
As ne'er poor sinners were abroad in."

For some time, the road kept contiguous to an inlet of the sea, stretching from the Heli-Loch; and on leaving that, in the openings of the glens, were some scenes of inexpressible beauty: scenes which are common enough in Cowal, and peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. In this district, the detached and broken hills, cloathed in mourning, or otherwise, spotted and shagged like their kindred goats, are, nevertheless, skirted below with sweet-scented birches, spreading hazels, and all the other hardy plants that have been so liberally set by the hand of nature in Scotia's glens; where they spread their simple boughs, and rear their unaffected, yet majestic tops, in defiance of the chill mountain gale, or the boisterous salt-impregnated blast from the Atlantic billows. Here and there a thicket intervenes, where the low entangling sloe-thorn is covered with its snowy robes, and far above it, the aspiring briar bends its slender stem, and nods to the blast; while the wild rose on its top opens its unsullied bosom to the genial rays of the sun; and courts a sympathetic glance from the eye of the admirer of simple nature.

"In some enchanting glades, a pleasant little villa appears, laid out with taste and elegance, the temporary, or constant abode of the curious and wealthy. From the top of the detached rock, or the abrupt insulated precipice, the black, rugged battlements of antient castles, fortresses of the feudal chiefs, impending frown on their now mutilated shadows in the briny deep below. These, which in former days were the scenes of blood and stratagem; where oft the intrepid M'Donalds resisted for ages the more popular interest and power of the Camp-

Campbells, though countenanced and backed by royal authority; these, I say, recall to memory the days of ancient times, and naturally influence the mind of the reflecting beholder to compare them with the present. And surely the contemplation, if the balance is impartially hung, must be attended with sentiments of gratitude to that indulgent Benefactor, who controuls universal nature, and in whose hands are all the hearts of the children of men, who hath reversed the picture so much in favour of the present generation. Then the inhabitants of those regions held their properties, and even their lives, on tenures so precarious, that fear kept watch by night, and anxiety pined in listless incertitude during the day. Want soured the temper; and urgent necessity remonstrated to the senses, in terms too pressing to be finally resisted, on the plausibility of committing crimes from which the first ideas started with horror.

"Thus the natural bias towards justice and humanity, implanted in the human breast, was gradually overturned, and every spring of moral purity in the mind tainted and sullied. What was the consequence? ravages! murders! massacres and spoils! Then the most trivial quarrels must be determined by the sword; and hundreds, nay, thousands, were doomed to atone with their blood, for the offended pride, or petty animosity of relentless chiefs; and though faithful and passive to the last degree, their all was subject to every whim and caprice of their superior. How blessed, how happy the change! Now, every man sits under his birk and under his own ash tree, and none to make him afraid. Let the peasant's property be ever so small, now it is his own; and is protected to him from violence. Let his life be of ever so small account, or utility; where is the boldest Peer that now dares attempt to take it away; or even injure his person, though ever so despicable? And, even in this subdivision, of which I began the description, the most predominant feature is never yet mentioned; namely, the low-roofed humble cottages that crowd every shore and opening glen.

"There, now, instead of the rapine and terror that once prevailed, love and peace, growing spontaneously up together, nourish and cherish one another: while industry administers to all their wants; and sweet contentment gives full fruition in the enjoyment. Perhaps, you will suppose that I am partial to the cottagers, and exaggerate greatly in ascribing such a share of conjugal felicity, and congenial affection to that humble state.—To the former, I plead guilty; but the latter, I will maintain. O my dear Sir! were you as well acquainted with the cottages and their simple inhabitants as I am, which you never will be, you would not suspect the above to be a flattering picture.—Though it must be acknowledged, that in every general rule there are exceptions, and, in none, more than in the temper of man, yet, were I to decide what class of men in the nation enjoyed the greatest share of happiness without alloy, I would, without hesitation, do it in favour of the peasantry.

"I have sometimes been admitted to the company and tables of the great, and frequently to those who affect their manners: but the cottage, Sir! the cottage is my native element! No where else is there such a free and unreserved emanation of sentiments, which, however homely and ungrammatically delivered, frequently flows from a heart fraught with manly feelings and good natural endowments. There the Sabbath is strictly and conscientiously observed; and there the duties of religion are duly and devoutly performed. Believe me then, Sir, I would rather be the first man amongst the shepherds of Ettrick Forest, than the second in Edinburgh:

burgh: but the great loss is, that I will never be either the one or the other. As I am rather fallen into a strain too sentimental for writing a journey to-day, I will bid you farewell. I am, Yours,

J. H."

ACCOUNT *of* BOOKS *committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

(*Continued from p.* 495.)

" LOLME on the Constitution of England."—This work was severely prohibited in France, in 1771.

" *Lyser.* Political Discourse on Po-
" lygamy, by Theophilus Aletheus (John Lyser.) Friburg, 12mo. 1674." This writer, a Doctor of the Confessional at Angsburgh, declared himself the Apostle of Polygamy, with a zeal which cannot be conceived. He spent his life and his fortune in proving, that a plurality of wives is not only permitted; but that, in certain cases, it is even commanded. He travelled, with great inconvenience to himself, in Germany, in Denmark, in Sweden, in England, and in France, seeking the means of supporting his system.—" This obstinacy, with regard to the plurality of wives," says Bayle, " is the more surprising, since a single one would have been too much for him." He was a little man, somewhat deformed, thin, pale, thoughtful, and restless. After many journies, he fixed in France, and lived at Paris in great poverty. Being very skilful at chess, he went to Versailles, in hopes of finding, by means of this game, some resources at court; but fortune being always against him, he attempted, though ill, to return to Paris on foot; the fatigue, however, increasing his malady, he died at a house on the road, in 1684. He left among his papers, a curious list of all the polygamists.

" *Mably.* Observations on the His-
" tory of France, by the Abbe de Mably."—This work, written, like all those of this celebrated writer on public law, with much warmth, and in a firm and noble style, was proscribed by the superior authority in 1765.

" *Mandement.* Charge by the Bishop of Alais on the death of Louis XV. 4to. 1774."—This charge was prohibited, because the author raised his voice, with a pious boldness, against the dissolute manners of the deceased King: he paints the unhappy consequences of this dissolution, and the fatal effects arising from the luxury of the courtiers and grandees. The following is one of the passages in this charge which doubtless contributed to its suppression: " If the monarch love God, he will love his people, and will extend his beneficent regards from the throne into the heart of the provinces, whose wretched inhabitants want bread, or steep it in their tears:—we shall cease to see the provinces divided, as it were, into two classes; in the one, their spoils serving as a trophy to the pomp and luxury of a few families, whose origin and character are equally contemptible; who never think their wealth too much; whilst, in the other, thousands of families, who can scarcely, by painful labour, acquire their necessary support, seem to reproach Providence for this humiliating inequality." The charge in question is of great extent, and as we have said, contains bold observations, and strong pictures of the events of the reign of Louis XV.

" *Margaret.* The Mirror of the
" sinful soul, by Margaret of Valois,
" Queen of Navarre; 1533, 12mo." Who would believe that the hand which traced the Heptameron (a collection of very licentious tales) should have been censured by the Sorbonne for writing a book of devotion; a censure, however, which the University afterwards disavowed. Margaret, fond of the Belles Lettres, protected learned men, and sought instruction every where. This made her lend her ear

to

to some protestant theologians, who sought to draw her into their party; she listened to them, and composed the *Mirror* in question. The censure of the Sorbonne, far from making her return from this new path, inspired her only with greater interest for the protestants, who were unfortunate and persecuted. She treated them as favourably as possible, and screened them greatly from the severity of the laws; it was even at her recommendation, that her brother, Francis I. wrote to the Parliament in favour of some men of letters, who were suspected of favouring the reformed opinions. Tho' her writings were licentious, her life was pure; very different in this from the other Margaret, sister to Charles IX., and first wife to Henry IV.—Such was the irregularity of her conduct, that Charles IX. on signing the contract, said: "By giving my sister Margaret to the Prince of Bearn, I give her to all the Huguenots in the kingdom."

"*Mariana.* De Rege et Regis institutione, libri III. ad Philippum III. Hispaniæ Regem Catholicum. Toledo, 1599, 4to."—Mariana was a Jesuit, and author of a highly-esteemed history of Spain. The original edition of the present work is as rare as the subsequent mutilated editions are common. What is singular, it appeared, at the time, with the privilege and high approbation of the king of Spain; but the court of France, which discovered in this book seditious sentiments, injurious to the majesty and authority of kings, caused it to be condemned to the flames, by a decree of the Parliament of Paris, 8th June, 1610, and obtained the suppression of the copies in Spain. The subsequent editions bear only a common price; they do not contain the abominable passages which made the book be condemned. In these, the author maintains the lawfulness of murdering a king on account of religion; he admires the detestable action of James Clement, and fears not to name him, *Galliæ æternum decus*. Accordingly, it is pretended, though not proved, that Ravaillac was led, by the perusal of this work, to form the detestable design which he executed against the life of Henry IV. This work was censured by the Sorbonne, and ordered to be burned by the Parliament of Paris; the superiors of the Jesuits even publicly condemned it; notwithstanding which it did great injury to their order. It was reprinted at Mayence, with the omission of the stronger passages, by Balthasar Lippius, a friend of the Jesuits, in 1605.

"*The Friend of the Laws.* By "Martin de Marivaux, Advocate, (pamphlet) 1775."—This work was condemned to the flames by a decree of Parliament, of 30th June, 1775, as seditious, injurious to the sovereignty of the king, and contrary to the fundamental laws of the kingdom. It was occasioned by the despotic assertions which the Chancellor Maupeon put in the mouth of the King, at the Bed of Justice, of 7th Sept. 1770. They were as follows: "We hold our crown from God only; the right of making laws belongs to us alone, independent, and undivided." The author proves, from history, that the kings of France have always held their crown only from the nation, and that the right of making laws does not belong to the monarch alone, &c. The author had sent a number of copies to the Parliament, that each of the members might have one for himself. This boldness excited the anger of the court.

"*Maxims of French public right.* "By Claude Mey, 2 vols. 4to. Amsterdam."—This work was most strictly prohibited by the French government. It insists, that kings are for the people, not the people for kings; that despotism is contrary to divine right, to natural right, and even to the end of government; that in every well-regulated monarchy, the subjects enjoy the property of their goods,

goods, and personal liberty; that the power of the sovereign is there limited by the laws; and that France is a monarchy, not a despotism. The part of this work most offensive to government is directed against *lettres de cachet*.

" *Miscellanies, Historical and Critical*, containing diverse pieces relating to the history of France. Amsterdam, 1768, 2 vols. 12mo."—This work seems to be the opposite of the one immediately preceding. It was suppressed 23d Nov. 1768, on the requisition of M. Pierre Perrot, Advocate General in the Chamber of Accounts. The author, says he, represents the king of France as entitled to exercise the most rigorous despotism; he considers the laying on of taxes as a distinctive mark of the supreme majesty; he sets no bounds to this wretched resource; he wishes that the sovereign should be able to raise subsidies from the people, without the previous necessity of registering them in the tribunals. He proposes to exclude unmarried persons from every office and employment; he wishes that kings should be able to seize at will on the property of the church.—The name of the author is not known.

" *Mezerai*. Historical and Critical Memoirs upon diverse points of the History of France, and other curious subjects."—This work was condemned by the Cardinal de Tencin, who was displeased with some parts of it. Mezerai was likewise the author of a well-known history of France, which contains some bold passages.—He had made no secret in it of the bad character of Louis XI.; upon which, being reproached by Cardinal Mazarin, for treating a king of France so ill: " I am sorry for it, replied the author; but, as an historian, I ought to be the interpreter of truth." He shewed a strong attachment to the party of the Fronde. He gave the history of the different kinds of French imposts, with very free strictures upon them. Colbert complained. Mezerai made an imperfect correction of his fault; but, at the same time, announced, that he had been forced to do so by authority. In consequence of these proceedings, half of his pension was taken from him. Mezerai murmured, upon which the other half was also withdrawn. His aversion for farmers general became only the stronger.—Being employed in the Dictionary of the Academy, he added, after the word Comptable, " *Tout Comptable est pendable*." Being obliged to omit it, he put on the margin of his manuscript, " Expunged, though true." He was supposed to be the author of a number of satires against government. This writer was born in Normandy in 1610, died at Paris, 10th July 1683.

" *History of Milan*, by Bernardo Carco."—The congregation of the Index prohibited the sale of this work, by a decree of the 16th March 1521, unless a certain passage in it were corrected. This passage was that which mentioned the singular indulgence granted to the Milanese in 1391, by a bull of Boniface IX., at the prayer of John Galeazzo Visconti. In this bull, the Pope says, that all the subjects of this Prince, who had not been able to come to Rome on account of the war, should be absolved from all their sins in the city of Milan, *without either contrition or confession*.

" *Milton against Salmasius*. London, 1661."—This work was burned at Paris, by the hands of the executioner; whilst, at London, the author received 1000*l*. sterling for it. The work of Salmasius, against which it is directed, is written indeed in a turgid and often ridiculous style. I have it not by me; but it is said to begin thus: " Englishmen! who toss about kings' heads like tennis balls, who play at bowls with crowns, and who use sceptres as puppets." The following is the character which Mr Peignot

not gives of Milton: 'It is well known that Milton was an ardent enemy of kings: he composed many works, in which his republican principles are unfolded with much energy, and sometimes with a species of frenzy. One of the most remarkable, is his treatise on the right of kings and magistrates. He there maintains, that a tyrant on the throne is accountable to his subjects; that a process may be raised against him; that he may be deposed, and put to death. Milton has composed a treatise on the true religion, on heresy, on schism, on toleration, and on the best means which can be employed to prevent the propagation of popery. In this work, the author shews much animosity against the Catholic religion, which he calls a tyrannical faction, that seeks to oppress all others. He inculcates a toleration which is quite singular; he excludes from salvation no Christian society, except the Roman Catholics: he doubtless wished to make a parody of the axiom, "No salvation out of the church." We must not wonder at the erroneous principles of this fiery republican on the subject of religion, since he was of all sects, and ended with being of none. In his epic poem, he speaks of Jesus Christ like a real Arian.' (*To be continued.*)

Hints *respecting the means of civilizing* Africa.

From the Second Report of the African Society.

THE great bar to the civilization of Africa is now removed, by the abolition of a traffic, which has hitherto shut her out from improvement, by a barrier more insuperable than the mountains of Atlas or the sands of Zaara. Her intercourse, therefore, with cultivated nations, will, it may be hoped, hereafter become the channel through which her thirsty land may receive those streams of plenty which are spread so largely over happier regions; and Africa enjoy at last, in the evening of her days, "the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion." How those benefits and blessings may most certainly and most quickly be communicated, is a problem which well deserves the attention of the greatest masters of political science. A profound knowledge of general principles, as well as an intimate acquaintance with details, are undoubtedly required for its solution. A large investigation of the question is not intended; but a few cursory, and rather obvious remarks on this subject, cannot be uninteresting. The following speculations, however, must be understood only as hints for a general "projet," without insinuating any minute enquiries into the practical difficulties which may oppose its execution. The first advance to excellence is to conceive greatly, and tho' it may prove impossible to effect all that seems desirable, still it is of great importance to establish a standard, to know what we pursue, and when we deviate.

The Act lately passed in this country will, at least during the war (if the cession of Biassao * can be obtained from the Portugueze, and that nation can be induced to confine its Slave Trade within the line of its present operation) liberate a range of country from the ravages of the Slave Trade, extending from Cape Verd, in latitude 15 North, to Congo, in latitude 6 South. This is the field in which our beneficence may profitably display itself, for to this vast territory we have sufficient access. It is filled, to the distance of 100 or 150 miles into the interior, with a great number of petty principalities, under the government of their several chieftains, who may, for the most part, be considered

* Biassao is a small island at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and is the only settlement possessed by the Portugueze on the Windward coast of Africa.

dered as absolute. Many of these little states are independent of each other; while some are bound together by a loose federal union under a nominal head; a powerful vassal, however, paying little attention to the sovereignty of his liege lord. They can hardly be said to be controuled by any system of international law, or general policy; nor are they subjected to the jurisdiction of a legislative, or even of any regular judicial council. Their law is strength, and their strength men. Their territorial limits are ill defined, the rights of succession ill settled. The passions and caprices of their chiefs are unchecked by the power of privileged orders or national assemblies. The Slave Trade has nursed them for centuries in habits of violence and insecurity; and the acts of mutual aggression, which the temptations afforded by that traffic have occasioned, remain deeply imprinted on the memories both of chiefs and people—the seeds of eternal hostility thick sown in minds exasperated with the sense of injuries received and inflicted. A state of society more miserably dismembered, and in which the elements seem less capable of combination, can scarcely be imagined.—Europe might be rebarbarized before Africa could civilize herself. On the other hand, the whole of this extensive track is washed by the ocean, and is therefore easily accessible from every quarter; the soil is rich, and capable of furnishing all those tropical fruits which are so largely consumed in the rich empires of Europe; and a vast multitude of rivers entering almost every part of this territory, and connecting the whole of that maritime belt now described with the sea, supply great facilities, both for the production and conveyance of those commodities which may hereafter constitute the surplus wealth of this quarter of the globe. In short, it would be difficult to determine, whether the physical advantages or moral impediments to the civilization of Africa be the greater.

Happily, however, man possesses more absolute dominion over moral than over physical causes; and it remains for us to pay back to Africa some part of that enormous debt which has been accumulating against us. Great Britain possessess several establishments on the windward coast, and a considerable number of forts or factories (for in such a traffic as the Slave Trade, forts and factories are synonimous) scattered along the line of coast which lies between Cape Three Points and Benin; while no other nation at present possesses any establishment in that quarter; if we except the French fort of Senegal, at the northern extremity of the windward coast, the small Portugueze colony of Biassao, and two or three Dutch forts now wholly at our mercy. The British forts on the Gold coast are at present in the hands of the African Company, and it is needless to say to what purposes they have been hitherto applied. The expence, however, incident to these settlements, has long been defrayed out of the public purse; and the African Company, (which is a regulated body, founded by the act of 1750, on the ruins of an old exclusive company,) is merely the channel through which these supplies are distributed. The first step then which seems desirable is, to obtain a surrender of all those settlements; if possible also the surrender of Biassao, to the crown of Great Britain. The second is to consolidate the whole under one government, and to constitute a presidency. Whether the great objects to be embraced in this establishment can conveniently be left to form part of the details of our colonial office, it is the province of others to decide. This system of consolidation is requisite in the present case for the same reasons which render it generally desirable. Unity and consistency of design cannot otherwise be secured, and these are neces-

necessary upon a principle of economy, to prevent a great waste of time, stock, and labour.

The next question which presents itself is much more intricate and extended. What are the means to be adopted for reclaiming Africa from her present unsocial state, and preventing or diminishing the evils which must spring from a constitution of things, such as has been above described? The first and most obvious measure is, by all possible means to encourage internal industry; and, happily, there are circumstances which, even in that ill-settled state of society, seem favourable to the attempt. The African chieftains are in a great degree absolute; and they are so numerous, that they bear perhaps nearly the same proportion to the general population, as the higher classes in Great Britain to the mass of the nation. A large part of their dependents are in a state of servitude; that is, tho' possessed by the customs of Africa of many civil rights, their labour to a certain extent is the property of their masters. Hitherto this labour has been of little value. Every chieftain was a Slave-factor, and men being the only export article, his subjects were valuable to him only as they furnished the means of *panyaring* his neighbours, or were themselves, in default of other resources, objects of legal conviction for witchcraft, which made not only the convict but his family liable to sale. These chiefs, however, retain a strong taste for the various articles of merchandize which they have been accustomed to purchase from Europeans, and will doubtless be willing to continue the commerce in those articles. This the labour of their vassals may enable them to effect. Let every encouragement then be given by this country to the raising of those articles in Africa, which will find a demand in our markets.—For this purpose instruction must be highly useful, and to promote the same end there can be no objection to such custom-house regulations in the way of bounties, drawbacks, &c. as may serve to stimulate exertion in Africa. The disadvantages under which their competition with other tropical countries is commenced, may render such measures necessary; and Great Britain ought not to regret some expence, where blessings so great may be bestowed, where injuries so aggravated are to be recompenced.

2. The export wealth of Africa it is evident must be chiefly agricultural. Her soil and climate are fitted for the culture of fruits which no art can raise cheaply in our northern latitudes, and with these she may be able to supply us; while in manufactured articles, our advantages of capital and skilled industry are so enormous, as to render her rivalry hopeless. At the same time it is of first-rate importance, that encouragement should be given to her manufactories for home consumption. The Africans may go on purchasing daily by their field industry more and more European luxuries, yet remain nearly as barbarous and as ignorant as ever; but if they can be taught to desire decent apparel, and comfortable habitations, innumerable blessings will spring up from these humble shoots. Habits of domestic virtue, order, and happiness, habits of self-estimation, a sense of character and propriety, a desire of knowledge, prospective industry, and all the lovely family of social charities which peace and contentment engender, will gradually be diffused. To this end it seems very desirable that they should be instructed without delay in some of the most useful arts and simplest machinery known among us. Much may be done in this department by the aid of schools; but perhaps still more may be effected by the activity of British settlers. Example works more rapidly than precept on all who are quick to perceive, but slow to reason; and such are children and uncultivated nations.

tions. An African will discern characters as acutely as an Englishman, while much labour is required to make him comprehend a logical proposition: at least it is easy to supply them with specimens of the most useful mechanical contrivances.

3. One of the first steps towards the civilization of a rude people is to provide for general security; and in the state of society at present subsisting in Africa, such provision is indispensable. It is difficult to speculate at a distance on the best means of effecting this object; yet it is to be hoped that it may be possible gradually to establish, in different quarters, some description of federal court or council, whose jurisdiction may extend to the adjustment of all national rights and differences. Such institutions have, under various shapes, existed in most countries, where a number of small principalities, either rightfully or practically independent, have been crowded together. Such was the great council of the Amphyctions among the Greeks; such probably in their original constitutions were the Cortes of Spain, the assemblies of the states, held annually under the earlier monarchs in France, and the Parliament of England: such, in former ages, was the secret tribunal of Germany, and the Imperial Chamber in later days. Among many of the negro chiefs, as has been already said, an imperfect federal union subsists; a nominal sovereign is recognized, and palavers are held, in which complaints are presented and redressed. Here then are at least the elements of such establishments as are recommended.—Their natures, forms, and the limits of their several jurisdictions, it would be idle to sketch in theory. Practical institutions must be governed by existing circumstances. But the benefits which would flow from the recognition of such judicatories are obvious, nor does there appear sufficient reason to suppose our influence inadequate to effecting their foundation.

4. The propriety of establishing schools and other seminaries of instruction as extensively as possible, will not be disputed. This measure, therefore, may be assumed to be necessary, and its details are too numerous for this paper. It may be observed, however, that the success of our schemes will naturally depend on the conduct of these little nurseries of knowledge; for the young are much better subjects for civilization than the old, and with due care the next generation may be as far removed above the present in general improvement, as they will themselves probably still remain below their European instructors. The Mahometans owe the ascendency which they have acquired, and are daily acquiring, over the native princes of Africa, principally to their exertions in this line.—Shall Christians be less active?

There yet remains one great question to be examined *. Shall Great Britain rigidly confine herself to the factories now in her possession, and act on the surrounding principalities only by influence; or shall she accept the submission of such neighbouring states as may be willing to adopt her patronage? The advantages and disadvantages of either alternative are so numerous, that merely a sketch of the general arguments can be given, without attempting a decision. Two things, however, must be premised: first,

* Some other measures worthy of consideration are here omitted: one of these is, "commercial residents," and (if they may be so termed) "secular missionaries."

The obligation of extending Christianity in Africa, and the beneficial effects likely to be produced by its extension, are likewise omitted in this discussion, as they are points which do not come immediately under the Society's consideration.

first that nothing like a project of encroachment can for a moment be listened to; and, secondly, that the question ought to be considered as referring principally to the benefit of Africa.

Considering the present state of Africa, and the authority of Europeans in that quarter, it is probable that a considerable number of the little states in the neighbourhood of our factories would willingly place themselves under our protection. At Sherbro', the sovereignty of the King of Great Britain is at this moment recognized, and the administration of justice among the natives has long been possessed by the governors of our castles on the Gold Coast. The facilities which the adoption of that system would furnish are obvious and important. All the institutions above noticed as necessary for the civilization of Africa would then become, in a great degree, matters of mere regulation. Our customs, manners, and opinions, would spread rapidly, from the power of example, which always acts downwards with the greatest force. The pure administration of justice would secure private property, and national rights be protected, without an appeal to arms, by the authority of British arbitration. But the greatest advantage, and that alone which renders the question in any degree disputable, is this: the extension of our territorial rights might prevent the future revival of the Slave Trade, by rendering such an attempt on the part of France or Holland impossible, without trenching on our authority, and furnishing thereby grounds of war.—There undoubtedly is reason to fear, lest this odious traffic should, at the conclusion of the present war, once more ravage this devoted continent, if not then found reposing under the shade and shelter of the British empire. On the other hand, the attendant evils are of no common magnitude. Supposing even (what we must be very sanguine to expect) that, in the assumption of sovereignty over the native princes, Great Britain should always act with scrupulous equity, merely accepting, and never exacting, still the inconveniences must be great. Those princes, though willing to recognize our national control, will certainly not be willing to relinquish the internal authority which they now possess within their respective dominions, and the evils flowing from such a constitution of things are very great, though not very obvious. The existence too of a disposition in the British government, so liable to misconception, will probably give birth to apprehensions and jealousies, which, if we would benefit Africa, it is our duty by all possible methods to allay; nor would a satisfactory reply be easily found, should it hereafter be said that the princes of Africa had been robbed of their independence, and the people of their liberty, while too ignorant to understand the value of the privileges they surrendered. But the most alarming evil incident to such a system is, that it holds out a lure to injustice, too strong perhaps for the political virtue of any nation; and when the vast strides which our ambition has made in the East, under the plausible pretexts of consulting at once the happiness of the native principalities, and the safety of our own establishments, are considered, a fear may well be entertained lest the existence of similar temptations in another continent should lead to similar enormities. At the same time, it is fair to state the reasons which make it probable, that, even under circumstances in some respects similar, Africa would not witness a repetition of those crimes which have disgraced us during two centuries in the East. That continent is much nearer to the mother country, and the transactions of our government there being in consequence more immediately under inspection, its members will feel a stronger dread of res-

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ponsibility. The princes of Africa are poor, her cities hamlets, her palaces huts. That the wealth of Asia should be irresistibly attractive to European adventurers can excite no surprise; but here ambition will find fewer allurements, and avarice none. It cannot be denied that exclusive companies are very favourable to both the encouragement and shelter of delinquency, and much of our ancient maladministration in India may justly be imputed to this cause. The direction of our African establishments, however, being committed to the crown, will, of course, be regularly subjected to Parliamentary investigation. And last, though not least, this country is now become so wakeful to all her interests, foreign as well as domestic, the number of our political citizens so large, and general opinion so powerful, that neither public nor private rapacity are likely to escape without correction. These are some of the arguments which bear on this question. Its determination must be left to those who are willing to speculate, and bound to decide.

Desultory Remarks on FASHION.

To the Censor.

SIR,

MORALISTS are often led into a train of thinking, from the observation of very minute appearances; incidents trifling when classed among the great mass of occurrences, and even involuntary turns of thought, have often formed the germs of the most successful undertakings. A great proportion of those beings named authors owe all their eminence to chance, and as an adequate number of their readers too often happen to be whimsical, their works are conceived, and attain eminence by the magic agency of a whim. Some persons there are who have indulged so much in promiscuous thought, and who feel such delight in following the dictates of erratic impulse, that it forms a bias in the mind, and mars all their projects; Altho' favoured with a sphere of exertion and talents fitted for earning success, some unlucky whim interposes and decoys away the mind, so that it shall fly off at a point where, by adhering to the centre of motion, they might have given a successful finish to the work. Being at present under the influence of one of these centrifugal powers, I shall state one point that has occurred to me in the course of my reading, and which forms the incentive for addressing you. I have noted, that all who have gone before you in the Herculean task of reforming the age, have been as much, if not more, obliged to Correspondents, than to their own industry. This has had good effects, for by presenting different views of life, or different scales of opinion, a greater latitude for discussion has been given than perhaps the plan of the most extensive periodical Monitor could otherwise have afforded. So much do I approve of this mode of instruction, that I think if an author finds nobody to enter the lists, he ought to contradict himself at one period, and at another balance the question, thus setting things in a truer and stronger light. Eighteen months have almost crept by since you assumed your office. In this period little has been done, very little in unison with my expectations, which have been fostered all the while by a persuasion, that for an office highly suited to our city, there appeared a fruitful and extensive line of exertion. Not only have you refrained from a gratuitous exertion of your enviable functions, but altho' complaints have been made, and cases stated, you have not once condescended to commune with your astonished readers. I stile your office enviable, and for the propriety of the epithet I appeal to your impatient readers: where is

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the Cynic who would not dip his pen in gall, and launch forth the unpalatable potion? Does there exist a prude who sighs not for the scope of only one paper? How many fair readers pant for the privilege of vending reprobation concocted over "the scandal potion," under the guise of *a female Censor!* Some of the disappointed complainants now wish for the gift of silence. They are disposed to conceive, that if untroubled by them you would have pursued "the tenor of your way," and at least have astonished the world at your faculty of writing *preliminary* papers, at which you seem to possess a more happy knack than at *carrying on* your work. Other parties take different views of the case. I am informed that the association of sufferers mentioned in your third number take a very vehement part in the general discontent: they have unanimously voted you guilty of malversation in office. You will now be convinced of the existence of this craving spirit among your readers, and as a moment's reflection ought to be sufficient to convince you of the plausibility of addressing us in person, we hope no farther delay will ensue. Among the croud of expectants, I may humbly look forward, and in the discerning mind of the Censor will no doubt meet a reward commensurate with the nature of my services. Consider, Sir, the effects of such an explosion as the long-concocted mass of rebellion you have been giving place to will occasion, if not averted by yourself; and forget not the kindly Monitor who has pointed out the rising feud. To allay the clamour in a certain degree, and to afford you scope for another number, allow a space for the following crude remarks on a subject allied to your office.

"Fashion is not only the greatest tyrant, but the greatest impostor."

Ed. Mag. 1775. *Vol.* 1st, *p.* 79.

Yet, yet, degraded men ——
"Trade, wealth and fashion, ask you still to bleed,
"And holy men give Scripture for the deed."

Pleas. of Hope, Part 1st, *line* 483.

"——Ye who, borne about
"In chariots and sedans, know no fatigue
"But that of idleness, and taste no scenes
"But such as art contrives, possess ye still
"Your element; there only can ye shine."

Task, Book 1.

Fashion, the effects of which we are about to investigate, is the great mover of the views and happiness of a considerable number of mankind, and may be defined thus: it is a mode of living agreed upon as the standard of propriety, by those who are supposed to have a correct judgement upon such matters. Its influence is variable according to the ideas which certain people attach to the word; there are, who make fashion their model in in their every action; their houses and furniture, their equipage and servants, their religion, taste, and opinions, the education of their children; all are under the guidance of fashion. These are call Fashionables, or classed as a body, the *beau monde*, and are composed of the nobility and rich gentry of a country. These, with many more, are initiated as its followers, soon after attaining intellect enough to be taught that fine cloaths, cut according to the prevalent mode, are the distinguishing marks of superiority. When the obscure see the weight which is attached to fine cloaths, they naturally suppose that, in order to rise in the estimation of the world, they must acquire a fine coat. The methods which are taken to further this pursuit, are not always honourable; this implies a general laxity of moral sense, and let the methods taken be unimpeachably pure, yet the anxiety and labour which are the effects of a wish for notoriety, render its votaries sufficiently miserable, and the *amor sceleratus habendi*, which is the inseparable concomitant of pursuits of this nature, often shuts their

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ears to the call of distress, and their earnings, which ought to render their families comfortable, are exhausted in dress. But as the serious moral evils of fashion are not designed to be the subject of this essay, we shall take another view of the matter. To describe this many-coloured potentate, would afford scope for an enquiry of no mean magnitude: but as what I mean to say upon the subject is intended to be very brief, the ideas which I am to impart must be very general. To wade through the vortex of particulars were to write an elaborate volume. Readers who expect a chain of fine reasoning, with oratory's choicest flowers embossed on every link, will also feel no small share of disappointment. But to proceed:

Such is the rage for appearances, that mental merit is out of the question; let a man possess an acute judgement, a fancy the most inventive, and the most refined sensibility; if he is not dressed in the mode of the *ton*, he is a nonentity, a being of no weight in the eyes of the world. In short, to make yourself agreeable you must be fashionable; be but this, and you become a man fit for society. Would not the indignation of a thinking man burn with volcanic fervour, were he to see the man of worth passing among those callow Fashionables who crowd our public walks, and looked upon with a vacant self-sufficient simper? To realise the feeling, he need only walk a little way along some fashionable lounge.

Such is the superiority which superfluous enjoyments possess over useful arts, that a *frizeur* of more than ordinary dexterity, or any other of the minions of fashion, will receive more for ministering a few hours to the pleasures of *a great man*, than an industrious mechanic will gain in a week. The jockey who rides a favorite horse at the race, will receive a remuneration which the labourer would not earn in a month. The fellow who can make wry faces, or wriggle himself into some unnatural shape, will be patronised and fed; while a man possessing great and useful powers of invention, should he ask the patronage of the man of *ton* towards some of the efforts of his talent, will be told, that his machine may be very useful, but the gentleman has no leisure to examine it.—Views like these surely gave rise to the elegant plaint of Mr Shee, in his "Remonstrance of a Painter:"

"The muse desponding strikes her lyre in vain,
"She finds no ear at leisure for the strain;
"Art's toiling sons their slighted stores unfold;
"Each eye is vacant, and each heart is cold.
Rhimes on Art. Part 2.

In justice to fashion, I shall acknowledge that her influence is sometimes favourable to the arts; as it often becomes fashionable to have a good collection of paintings, or a spacious library. The epithets of "Patron of the arts" or "Man of taste," have often been lavished upon those who felt no other incentive to patronise genius; nor possessed ideas of the beautiful, farther than that they praised the one or the other only because it was fashonable. The author of "the Task" has characterised such a man as

——"him, who by his vanity seduced,
"And sooth'd into a dream, that he discerns
"The difference of a Guido from a daub,
"Frequents the crowded auction: stationed there
"As duly as the Langford of a shew,
"With glass at eye, and catalogue in hand,
"And tongue accomplish'd in the fulsome cant,
"And pedantry that coxcombs learn with ease;
"Oft as the price-deciding hammer falls
"He notes it in his book, then raps his box,
"Swears 'tis a bargain, rails at his hard fate
"That he has let it pass," &c.
Task, Book VI.

Dr Franklin in one of his Essays observes, that in America "people do not enquire concerning a stranger *what*

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is he, but *what can he do?*" We reverse this rule of judgement; when forming our opinion of a man at first sight our question is *what is he?* It would be well if solid acquirements, or useful talents, commanded our attention, but we too often judge of the inner man by the quality of a name. Thus,

"Accomplishments have taken virtue's place,
"And wisdom falls before exterior grace;
"We slight the precious kernel of the stone,
"And toil to polish its rough coat alone.
"A just deportment, manners grac'd with ease,
"Elegant phrase, and figure form'd to please,
"Are qualities that seem to comprehend
"Whatever parents, guardians, schools intend;
"Hence an unfurnish'd and a listless mind,
"Though busy, trifling; empty, though refin'd.
"Hence all that interferes, and dares to clash
"With ignorance and luxury, is trash."

Cowper's Progress of Error.

Fashion too is the deity of a class of pleasure-seekers long since known by the name of Epicures. He would perhaps be disbelieved who should attempt to *average* the number of people who are constantly employed (and many of them risking their lives) in pandering for some new viand to serve up upon the altars dedicated to the paunch of a modern glutton. How unlike the mode of living described by the Poet:

"Ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta, nec ullis
"Saucia vomeribus, per se dabat omnia tellus
"Contentique, cibis nullo cogente creatis
"Arbuteos fœtus," &c.

I would not look upon fashion with such a jealous eye if she only taxed our pockets, but the manes of this insatiable goddess are not satisfied with pinching our hoards, or marring our constitutions; she has broke in upon the strong box of the best of our affections, she has almost dilapidated the influence of friendship. To enforce what has been said, we may subpœna our experience; how often are those friendships which are cultivated at school violated! There is an epoch in the life of every young man who aspires at fashionable notoriety; and this is no other than the period when the honours of his chin acquiring that exuberance which renders scission necessary, and the muscles approximating to the characteristic that constitutes manly might, inform him that he is soon to change his sphere. At this time he is supposed to have formed friendships and attachments among his schoolfellows or others of his juvenile companions. Perhaps there may exist a disparity of birth or situation between him and some of these; as it is not fashionable to entertain love for a poor man or respect for his talents, the young gentleman's connection with all who fall under that class is annihilated. Attachments of a softer kind are often formed at school, and instances where they have resolved into a firmer connection have occurred. We shall suppose this young man to have testified propensities of this kind, the supposition would not be unpleasant were not a disagreeable reality attached to it, which is, that as the dictates of fashion do not allow scope for those finer ties of attachment, except in cases where *a good match* may be expected, there are many chances, that a religious adherence to that maxim will have galled for life the feelings of some innocent girl.

Fashionable pursuits are dangerous to a youth designed for those of a more solid kind. Many hours, thrown away by our youth in parading to and fro in Prince Street, would redound to the internal happiness of the man, by giving him that knowledge of himself so necessary to happiness in retrospection; and put him in that state of mind necessary to act in future life with discrimination of his duties and his rights. Can we conceive a vehicle

hicle, more eligible for the purposes of the designing man, ambitious of undue influence over the minds or purses of his fellows, than the fool whose chief good lies in the spurious enjoyments of fashion? Can such a man resist an extraordinary inclination to break down the barrier which the moral law lays between virtue and vice? From what we have already distinguished to be arbitral on the subject, we may conclude, that those young men who have any good inclination, or any bias towards laudable employments to lose, lose a great deal by being too much men of fashion. The youthful ardour of a Chatham, a Thomson, a Cooke, or a Nelson, was never caught in a row of loungers. Never should a statesman, a poet, a man of science, or a hero, be found among the idle and the foolish, if not dissolute.

To prove that fashion influences the dispositions of the inhabitants of a country, it is enough to compare the plastic hirelings of the great with those employed in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, whose assimilation with the wishes of a rich man cannot be so habitually great as that of those employed in ministering to his pleasures. Fashion, when viewed in her proper light, is not the evanescent ruler of a season, her influence, tho' shifting, is still the same, and her mandates as binding in one shape as in another. Her subjects are the same, whether *a la Paris*, *a l'Egyptienne*, *a la Russe ou a la Grecque*. The political interests of all the countries on the globe are forgotten when competing with with those of fashion; and wherever her loving subjects are, let the seat of her government be where it may, her pretensions to obedience are still the same as if dictated in the city where they reside. The English, whose habits may be supposed to lie as diametrically opposite to those of the French as their shores, obey her commands with the same devotion when sped from Paris as from London. Convinced as I am of the ridiculous view which might be given of Fashion, I shall not dilate the subject by viewing her in that light, but proceed to state the results of what has been already said, and leave my auditors to form their judgement of fashion.

If pursuits are destructive which incapacitate those engaged in them from being useful to the community, then I think that fashion places many in that situation, and that her influence is so far pernicious to society.

Do as others do, but think as you please, is a maxim that generally prevails, but which ought to be exploded as pernicious, and as having effects that undermine the influence of principle. And what is fashion composed of, but the essence of the above maxim? and if that maxim destroys the influence of our principles upon our daily practice, should it not be systematically exploded, and be succeeded by a maxim such as this? Cultivate a sense of rectitude, and act according to its dictates.

Habits or opinions, though harmless in theory, may in practice produce effects interwoven with our most important interests. And if such effects have pernicious influence upon those interests, the eradication of the cause, so far as practicable, ought to ensue. But if there is more danger to be expected from the misapplication of a general feeling than of one more isolated, then I hope to have proved that fashion is often a most dangerous visitor.

Fashion is not only interesting to the philosopher, but to the statesman†. Thus there is full scope for another paper on the subject, where the serious attention of those who are disposed to investigate the results of an adhe-

† The encouragement given to Lotteries, &c. may be cited as corroborating proofs that fashion can be made subservient to the plans of the Statesman.

herence to fashion in a political sense may be particularly called upon. In my opinion, he who would point out a practical theory for eradicating, in a great degree, the influence of fashion, would confer one of the greatest obligations upon his species that the world for many years has witnessed.

Alexander Scotus.

Edinburgh,
21st June, 1808.

History *of the* German Slave Trade.

(Concluded from p. 422.)

THE Christian religion has universally diminished slavery, lessened the number of slaves, and imposed restraints on the free conveyance of such articles. The Germans also, from the first, made a distinction between field and house slaves. The former were merely employed in agriculture, were bound to pay a fixed sum by way of rent, and to perform every kind of hard labour. They had no more burdens imposed upon them, but were allowed to keep to themselves whatever remained of the fruits of their labour. In the sequel, their farms were changed into a kind of feu. It was otherwise with those who lived in the house, and were employed in all kinds of domestic offices. The master could completely dispose of their persons, and they were latterly kept nearly on the footing of Turkish captives. The ecclesiastics, however, early spread the doctrine, that a man, by setting free a slave, might secure his everlasting salvation. It often happened in consequence, that repentant sinners, who had no slaves of their own, purchased them from others, and then publicly, in church, conferred liberty on them. Slaves were frequently purchased by priests themselves, and devoted to pious offices, or even thought worthy of the pulpit, by which means they also obtained their freedom. The German emancipation, however, was of a kind altogether peculiar to itself. The bondman still continued in a certain degree of servitude, because some either conferred an imperfect emancipation, or gave them a piece of land, without which they must have died of hunger; in consideration of which, they performed a variety of services without pay. But so far were they removed from their ancient condition, that the masters could make no arbitrary demands upon them, but were content with those services which they were bound by custom, or by contract, to perform.

It was, at one time, customary among the heathen nations of Europe, to offer to their gods slaves which they had obtained from their neighbours. Olaus, king of Norway, once put forth the following threat: "I will bring the bloodiest offering to my god. No mean or humble slave shall cover the branches of his sacred wood; none will I lay upon them but the foremost of the people." In consequence of the account given by St Boniface, that the new converts in Germany often sold their slaves to the heathens, for the purpose of human sacrifice, Pope Gregory earnestly exhorted him no longer to permit those atrocities, and to punish the perpetrators of them as murderers.—Carlomann, in 743, charged the Leipsic synod, that whoever sold slaves to heathens should be fined in a sum of money; but that, if he sold them for the purpose of being sacrificed, he should be excommunicated as a murderer. For the use of the heathen nations, slave markets were often held in their borders, as we know in the case of the ancient Prussians, who were likewise accustomed to select the most beautiful persons for their human sacrifices. This trade was doubly prohibited by the decrees of councils, and by the civil laws. It was prohibited, first, that they should be carried out

of the country, and then, that they should be sold to Jews and unbelievers. The assembly of the church, in 650, under Clovis II. can. 9. enacted that no slave should be sold out of the French states, in order, it is added, that Christians may not be carried into perpetual captivity, or into Jewish bondage. A law of the Alemanni prohibits, in general, all sale of Christians to Jews and heathens. In various laws also, we find limitations set upon the sale of children, which is, besides, permitted only in the extremest necessity. It was at first ordained, that they might be redeemed by an addition of the sixth part of their price, and might thus be again restored to their original freedom; nor was any further sale of them permitted to foreign parts. Afterwards, an ordinance was made, by which children could not be sold into slavery for more than seven years. At last, the Westgothic law utterly prohibited all traffic with children. That eminent French lawyer, *Eusèbe de Laurière*, supposes this practice, by which the ancient Germans sold their own children, to have been founded upon their possessing, like the Romans, the power of life and death over them. When, however, he shall have paid greater attention to the circumstances of these contracts, he will discover that these unnatural sales were always considered as an irregular practice. The ancient Germans, from the imperfection of their agriculture, were every moment exposed to famine, and they were thus under the necessity, unless they wished to see their children starve before their eyes, to transfer them for support to the more opulent part of the nation.

Charles the Great, in capitulary, 779, cap. 19. prohibited all sale of slaves out of the French markets, and threatened the offender with outlawry. In like manner, it is ordered, by the General Assembly at Rheims, that the Slave Trade in general should have place only between Christians, and that every one who should sell any bondman to Jews or Heathens, should forfeit the privileges of the church, and his contract should not be binding. Many Christians still continued to be slaves to Jews; so soon, however, as they became unwilling to remain, and a Christian offered a suitable price for them, the masters were obliged to dismiss them without delay. The prohibition against selling slaves into foreign parts was also enforced in other kingdoms, of which I shall instance only one issued by Canute of England. The very circumstance that such contracts were not binding, made the foreign Slave Trade rare, and it could scarcely be carried on even secretly. The better to prevent this, the Bishops at one of their synods received charge to make strict enquiry in their diocese, whether any slave had been sent out of the country, or any Christian sold to Jews or Heathens, or whether the Jews carried on a traffic with Christian slaves. Notwithstanding which, the smuggling of slaves continued to prevail very much in several countries, as among those to the north of the Elbe, who sometimes, when Christian bondsmen, who had made their escape from the Slavi, took refuge with them, made slaves of them, and sold them again to those whom they had fled from; until St Anschar, Bishop of Hamburg, finally rooted out these evil practices. Even the interior Slave Trade became full of restraints, when each province came to prohibit the exportation of slaves into any other. In the Alemannic laws, c. 37. § 1. it is said: "Slaves shall not be sold out of the province, either to Christians or Heathens, without the Duke's permission;" and by § 4. the violator of this law is punished with the forfeiture of the purchase money, and with outlawry. Thassilo, Duke of Baiern, in like manner ordered by his edicts, that no slaves should be sold out of the coun-

country, and that every one who did not obey this order should forfeit a sum of money. The Frisian law also (tit. 17. § 5.) imposes a fine on the seller of a slave to heathens. St Ulstan, by his zealous preaching, destroyed the great slave-market at Bristol, whither multitudes of slaves were brought from all parts of Britain, and were sold in chains. The rest of the Britons caught zeal from so good an example, and two assemblies of the church at London drew up the celebrated act, which prohibited altogether the sale of men. This did not prohibit their alienation, as *Adscripti Glebæ*, along with the other farm stock. The account of the writers, therefore, who say, that in the beginning of the fourteenth century slavery existed no more in the kingdom, must not be so understood, as if none were now held in bondage. This would contradict all accounts, and documents; but these expressions make it more clear that the ancient and severe slavery was now over, by which one man held others in complete property, and could sell them to whomsoever he pleased.

We will now see clearly the reasons why, in the thirteenth century, slavery was so much diminished. We find, it is true, no deeds prohibiting slavery in a whole land, or district. But, on the other hand, how many acts are there by which great multitudes of slaves were set free, or at least placed by the church in the condition of mere tenants. The landed proprietors, too, were anxious to encrease population, as being the means of raising their rent, and for that purpose demanded from their slaves only a moderate share of their gains. Thus every slave paid annually a rent for his person; being obliged, however, at death, to leave a share of his property to the proprietor.

Synopsis of the GAELIC *and* LATIN *Languages.*

(Continued from p. 416.*)*

GAELIC.	LATIN.	ENGLISH.
Ceithair-ramhach,	Quadriremis,	Four-oared,
Ciarta,	Cerata,	Waxed.
Cill, Cell,	Cella,	A cell, chapel.
Cine, Gine,	Genus,	A race, tribe.
Cineal, Gineal,	Genialis,	Genial.
Ciod,	Quod,	That, what.
Ciomam,	Como,	To comb.
Cisde,	Cista,	A chest.
Clab,	Labrum,	A lip.
Clamras,	Clamabundus,	Clamourous.
Cleir,	Clerici,	Clergymen.
Cleireach,	Clericus,	A clerk.
Cnód,	Nodus,	A knott.
Cnu,	Nux,	A nut.
Cochal,	Cochlea,	A cockle.
Co, Con, Comh,	Con,	Together.
Coc, Coca,	Coquus,	A cook.
Coic,	Cæcus,	Concealed, mysterious.
Coimeasg,	Commixtio,	Mixture.
Coimeasgam,	Commisceo,	To mix.
Coimin,	Commune,	A common.
Coin, Con, Can,	Canis,	A dog, hound.
Coinbhearsaid,	Conversatio,	Conversation.

GAE-

GAELIC.	LATIN.	ENGLISH.
Coinbhliochd,	Conflictum,	A conflict.
Cointin,	Contentio,	Contention.
Cointinneach,	Contentiosus,	Contentious.
Coiriptheachd,	Corruptio,	Corruption.
Coiripam,	Currumpo,	To corrupt.
Coiripthe,	Corruptus,	Corrupted.
Coirt, Cort,	Cortex,	Bark.
Coisreacam,	Consecro,	To consecrate.
Coisreacan,	Consecratio,	Consecration.
Coisreactha,	Consecratus,	Consecrated.
Colum,	Columba,	A dove.
Columhan,	Columna,	A column.
Compraid,	Comparatio,	Comparison.
Commun,	Communio,	Communion.
Con-chliud,	Conclusio,	Conclusion.
Con-gnamh,	Co-gnavus,	An assistant, help.
Con-graidhe,	Con-gradus,	Relationship.
Cong-bhalas,	Con-vallum,	A buttress.
Contrardha,	Contrarius,	Contrary.
Coron,	Corona,	A crown.
Corp,	Corpus,	A body.
Cre, Cread,	Creditum,	A creed.
Creatoir, Creatuir,	Creatura,	A creature.
Creithir,	Crater,	A cup.
Creuchd, Creud,	Crudum, Cruor,	A wound, gore.
Criosd,	Christus,	Christ.
Croch, Croc,	Croceus,	Saffron coloured.
Croinic,	Chronicum,	A chronicle.
Crois,	Crux,	A cross.
Cru,	Cruor,	Gore,
Cubam,	Cubo,	To lye down, bend.
Cubhad,	Cubitus,	A cubit.
Cupull,	Copula,	A couple, rafter.
Cupla,	Copula,	A pair.
Cuplam,	Copulo,	To couple, pair.
Cursa,	Cursus,	A course.
Cursuir,	Cursor,	A messenger, runner.
Cust,	Cutis,	The skin.
Da,	Duo,	Two.
Daibhie,	David,	David.
Damnam,	Damno,	To condemn.
Damnadh,	Damnatio,	Condemning.
Damanta,	Damnatus,	Condemned.
Deachdam,	Dicto,	To dictate.
Deachdoir,	Dictator,	A dictator.
Deachmhaidh,	Decimæ,	Tythes.
Deachteir,	Doctor,	A teacher.
Deacanach,	Decanus,	A dean.
Deic, Deich,	Decem,	Ten.
Deico, Deicho,	Decimus,	Tenth.
Deilf, Delf,	Delphin,	A dolphin.

GAL-

GAELIC.	LATIN.	ENGLISH.
Deisciobal,	Discipulus,	A disciple.
Deiscreide,	Discretio,	Discretion.
Deisidham,	Desideo,	To rest, be idle.
Dia,	Deus,	God.
Diu,	Dies,	A day.
Dia Domhnuich,	Dies Dominicus,	Sunday.
Dia Luain,	Dies Lunæ,	Monday.
Dia Mairt,	Dies Martis,	Tuesday.
Dia Sathuirne,	Dies Saturni,	Saturday.
Diabhal,	Diabolus,	The devil.
Dibheal,	Debilis,	Weak.
Difir,	Differentia,	Difference.
Diong,	Dignus,	Worthy.
Direach,	Directus,	Upright.
Dirigham,	Dirigo,	To direct.
Diuc,	Dux,	A duke, leader.
Diur,	Durus,	Hard.
Dochta,	Doctus,	Taught.
Dolas,	Dolor,	Grief.
Dom,	Domus,	A house.
Dom-Airm,	Domus armorum,	An armoury.
Draic, Drac,	Draco,	A dragon.
Dubuilte,	Duplicatus,	Doubled.
Eabur,	Ebur,	Ivory.
Each, Eac, Ec,	Equus,	A horse.
Eadailh, Eatailh,	Italia,	Italy.
Eaglais, Eaclais,	Ecclesia,	A church.
Eang,	Angulus,	A corner.
Eannec,	Innocuus,	Innocent.
Eanuc,	Eunuchus,	An eunuch.
Earc,	Arx,	A tower, heaven.

1st *July* 1808. MILO.

Plan of a Monument to THOMSON.

THE first appearance of THOMSON, as the author of "The Seasons," was honoured with the distinguished attention of the most eminently literary and political characters of his age, and is now universally acknowledged to have formed an æra in the Annals of Poetry. Destined to become the model of future descriptive poets, he at once formed a style peculiarly his own, and carried it to a degree of perfection hitherto unrivalled. Before the publication of "The Seasons," the description of natural objects, though it served the subordinate purposes of ornament and illustration, was scarcely thought capable of constituting the whole, or even the principal part of a long poem. It was reserved for Thomson to shew to the world, what genius and taste like his can accomplish. With a mind capable of attending alike to what is vast, and to what is minute, he has traced in his "Seasons," (the earliest and noblest production of his Muse,) a progressive series of descriptions, as parts of the wonderful and interesting whole, formed by the annual vicissitudes of Nature.

To the charms of poetic diction and

and picturesque imagery, this composition adds the more commanding graces of philosophic thought, and religious contemplation. By connecting the progress of arts and sciences, with the delineation of rural manners, and the description of external nature, as well as by his frequent allusions to characters and events in ancient and modern history, Thomson has diversified his Poem in a manner equally new and delightful: while, by the sublime conceptions of the Author of Nature, which pervade his work, he has caused his descriptive poetry to rival the highest efforts of the Epic Muse. His "Seasons" may as truly be said to be a religious as a descriptive Poem; and, while his devotional sentiments are in perfect unison with the subject of his work, being equally remote from enthusiasm and superstition, they tend at once to elevate the mind, and to improve the heart. The sublime Hymn, which closes the Poem, and which may be regarded as bringing into one point of view, the wonders of Nature, and their great Author, is a production of such transcendent merit, and so admirably calculated to awaken the noblest feelings of our nature, that, had he never written another line, we should have conceived him to merit the gratitude and admiration of posterity.

Congenial with this devotional spirit, is the gentleness and benevolence with which his heart overflows towards man, and the whole animal creation. These qualities are so exquisitely interwoven with every part of the Poem, as to give to it the most tender interest in the minds of readers of taste and sensibility; and the concurring testimony of those who knew him, affords reason to believe, that, in this respect, the productions of the Poet were a genuine transcript of the character of the Man. Nor ought we to omit to mention, as a striking excellence in his dramatic and other poetical works, the spirit of manly independence which he inculcates, and his ardent zeal for the liberty and happiness of his country.

The reputation of Thomson, as the author of "The Seasons," has been found to increase with the lapse of years. This fact, while it is the surest test of the truth of that judgment which his contemporaries formed of his merit, is also the best pledge of the continuance of his fame. It cannot, therefore, be doubted, that his works will form the most permanent memorial of his genius, and that the poem of "The Seasons," in particular, which is founded on the unfading beauties of nature, will be read and admired so long as the language and literature of our country shall remain.

It has been long a subject of regret to the admirers of the Poet, that no public monument has been consecrated to his memory in the vicinity of Ednam, his native village: and, as "The Seasons" continues to be one of the most popular poems in the English language, after having stood the test of criticism for the greater part of a century, this regret is still felt with undiminished force.

The pleasure enjoyed by cultivated minds in visiting classical ground has often been remarked: and the glow of admiration is felt in its full force, when we approach the spot where the Hero, the Philosopher, or the Poet, first opened his eyes to the light of heaven. Thomson has himself expressed the influence of this association of ideas, when, near the opening of his poem of "Liberty," describing himself as contemplating the ruins of ancient Rome, he says,

"Musing I lay, warm from the sacred walks,
Where at each step imagination burns."

There is a more than ordinary foundation for this feeling of the mind in the case of the descriptive Poet; for as it is his business to adorn the charms of poetic diction the images borrowed from

from external nature, and the sentiments connected with these, so it may well be supposed, that the character (as gay, picturesque, or sublime,) of those scenes which first attract his attention, may, in some measure, give their own colouring to his fancy, and regulate the current of his genius.—While, therefore, we contemplate such scenes as these, and view in them the objects which first inspired the youthful Bard, we are more sensibly affected, than by a narration of his life, or even a perusal of his compositions.—When the mind is in a frame like this, how delightful is it to observe, that the memory of the Bard is preserved from oblivion, amidst his native haunts, and that public sympathy is there presented with an object to rivet its attention, and to command its respect!

We feel, therefore, peculiar satisfaction in announcing to the public, that a subscription is at length opened for the purpose of erecting a Monument on some commanding situation in the immediate vicinity of Ednam. The accomplishment of this design, which has been contemplated for several years by the Society of Gentlemen, who met annually at Ednam to celebrate the birth of the Poet, will now, it is hoped, proceed without further interruption or delay. But it is obvious, that to render a proper tribute of respect to his memory, cannot be expected to be the work of the limited circle of individuals, who are either members of that Society, or whose residence happens to be in the neighbourhood of Ednam. These may indeed be expected to feel the warmest interest in the success of the plan, and to take the most active part in conducting it to its completion; but the assistance of the Public is indispensably necessary.

To the opulent inhabitants of Scotland, therefore, and to the friends of genius through the United Kingdom, they feel themselves obliged to apply for pecuniary aid; and, in doing so, they cherish a degree of confidence in the success of their application, which naturally arises from their having observed, that the discerning liberality of the public has, in this enlightened age and country, been proportioned to the occasions which have required its exercise. No specific plan for the Monument has yet been adopted, tho' several sketches have been made; and it would indeed be premature to fix upon any, till the amount of the sums subscribed may enable the Society to proportion the undertaking to the means of effecting it.

Several eminences in the neighbourhood of Ednam command a prospect richly diversified with natural beauties, and would afford a most appropriate situation for a Monument to the Poet of the "Seasons." We have the satisfaction also of being assured, that more than one proprietor will most cheerfully set apart such a portion of ground as may be requisite for this purpose. The accomplishment of the object may now therefore be anticipated, in a manner, which may render it worthy of being associated with the name it is meant to honour, and of being regarded as a lasting memorial of the gratitude and respect of the British public.

Lists of the Committee appointed to conduct the business, and of the Subscriptions already received, are annexed:

Members of the Committee.

Sir Alexander Don, Baronet;
Sir Henry Hay Macdougal, Bart.
Sir George Douglas, Bart.
George Baillie, Esq. M. P.
Walter Scott, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. Robertson;
George Waldie, Esq. Hendersyde;
Robert Walker, Esq. Wooden;
Dr Douglas, Kelso;
Rev. Robert Lundie, Kelso, Secretary.

Names of Subscribers, in the Order in which they have been received.

George Waldie, Esq. of Hendersyde	10 10 0
R. Walker, Esq. of Wooden	5 5 0

Rober

Robert Davidson, Esq. of Pinnacle Hill	5	5	0	George Baillie, Esq. of Jerris wood, M. P.	10	10	0
Lieut.-Col. Robertson	2	2	0	Walter Scott, Esq.	5	5	0
Js. Potts, Esq. of Kelso Bank	5	5	0	Andrew Wilson, M. D. Kelso	3	3	0
Mr Haldane, Broomlands	3	3	0	Mr Js. Ballantyne, Edinburgh	5	5	0
Rev. R. Lundie, Kelso	5	5	0	Frs. C. Scott, Esq. Rosebank	3	3	0
A. Thomson, Minister of Sprouston, (now one of the Ministers of Perth)	3	3	0	W. Waite, Esq. Castlelaw	5	5	0
				T. Mein, Esq. Greenwells	5	5	0
				J. Seton Karr, Esq. Kippilaw	5	5	0
R. Robertson, Minr. of Ednam	2	2	0	Mr W. Riddell, Jedburgh	1	1	0
John Waldie, Esq. younger of Hendersyde	5	5	0	Mr Alex. Ballantyne, Kelso	1	1	0
				Sir William Forbes, Bart.	10	10	0
Mr P. Robertson, Ednam	2	2	0	Mr J. Ballantyne, Edinburgh	1	1	0
James Douglas, M. D. Kelso	5	5	0	Dr. Brewster, Edinburgh	1	1	0
Sir James Pringle, Bart.	10	10	0	Sir Richard Phillips	1	1	0
Sir H. H. M'Dougal, Bart.	10	10	0	Sir Alexander Don, Bart.	10	10	0
Sir George Douglas, Bart.	10	10	0	Hon. Gilbert Elliot, of Minto	10	10	0

Quantity of Waste Lands in the different Counties of SCOTLAND.

County.	*Statement, on what founded.*	*Distinction of Lands.*	*Number of Acres.*
Aberdeen	County Report, p. 127	Unimproved lands	374,400
Argyle	General information	Wastes and mountainous districts	787,785
Ayr	Ditto	Moorish waste	218,451
Banff	Ditto	Wastes and hills	290,000
Berwick	County Report, p. 19.	Moor, moss, &c.	126,000
Bute, and the rest of the Hebrides*	Hebrides Rep. p. 60	Moors, wastes, &c.	2,880,000
Caithness	County Report	Wastes and commons	368,000
Clydesdale	County Report, p. 71	Moors, &c.	250,000
Clackmanan	General information	Wastes and moors	25,000
Dumbarton	Ditto	Wastes	164,266
Dumfries	Ditto	Wastes and commons	200,000
Elgin	Ditto	Ditto	350,000
Fife	County Report, p. 1	Hill, moss, &c.	64,000
Forfar	Ditto, p. 1	Wastes, in English acres	71,875
Inverness	General information	5-6ths waste	1,694,935
Kinross	Ditto	Wastes	25,200
Kirkcudbright	Galloway Report, p. 1	2-3ds waste, in Engl. acres	266,734
East Lothian	General information	Wastes	55,000
West Lothian	County Report, p. 5	Ditto, in English acres	14,336
Mid Lothian	Ditto, p. 7	1-3d waste	76,800
Mearns	General information	Wastes and commons	164,266
Nairn	Ditto	Ditto	10,000
Orkney	Ditto	Ditto	700,000
Perth	Ditto	5-6ths waste †	1,321,600
Renfrew	Ditto	1-6th ditto	24,585
Ross and Cromarty	Ditto	5-6ths ditto	1,480,000
Roxburgh	County Report, p. 58	Heath and hill pasture	250,000
Selkirk	Ditto, p. 15	Ditto, in English acres	145,000
Stirling	General information	Wastes and commons	120,000
Sutherland	Ditto	5-6ths waste	1,282,000
Tweeddale	County Report, p. 1	Wastes, in English acres	169,360
Wigton	Galloway Report, p. 1	Moorlands, ditto	198,934
		Total in Scotland	14,218,224

The

* Exclusive of 1000 square miles, or 640,000 acres of rock and sand.

† There must be an error here. Total of the county, 4,068,640; 5-6ths of this would be 3,390,530.

The Honour and Interest of GREAT BRITAIN *considered:—With some Hints for the Improvement of these, by a regular Supply of Young and Skilful Seamen.*

By a GENTLEMAN OF SCOTLAND.

"Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci."

HAVING lately had occasion to read various sentiments of different authors, as to the wealth and prosperity of the people of Britain, I have been induced to take up my pen to write what occurred to me on the subject, as well as on another topic much connected with it, on which I had been writing formerly.

One gentleman places the wealth and prosperity of Britain in the division of labour, and number of persons employed; another says it is produced from land, labour, and capital; and a third says, that Britain may subsist, and be prosperous without commerce.

Without pretending to enter into any investigation of the opinions of these different authors, which seem all more founded on theory and speculation, than practice and experience, I shall endeavour to point out what, in my humble opinion, constitutes the happiness and prosperity of any nation, and more particularly of Britain.

It is my decided opinion, that neither extended commerce, nor great riches, are the primary causes which make the people of any nation happy; altho', as a secondary object, they may be useful to promote the primary causes which lead to the happiness and prosperity of man.

The primary ingredients to happiness, are contentment, an observance of the rules of morality, with social intercourse, and a rational religion, without bigotry or superstition.—Great riches, so far from promoting these, are often the seeds of unhappiness, by leading to pride, idleness, high living, and many vices, which never would have occurred, had the possessors not been possessed of riches. My ideas of what constitutes national happiness, are answered, where there is an extended population of healthy men and women, living in rational intercourse and civil society, agreeable to nature and the dictates of reason, with sufficient ready employment for maintenance of themselves and families. Riches are very useful in so far as the persons possessed of them generally give employment to the labouring class of mechanics, and others.—Or, if they are humane and charitable, they support and cherish the poor, the widow, and orphan. Both of these are particularly to be observed in our happy land.

In Britain, we have every comfort as a nation, any reasonable person would desire; our lives, liberties, and properties, are secured and protected by established and equitable laws.—No one, even in the highest dignity, is allowed to oppress another unjustly; the more rigid feudal tenures of ward-holding, and the like, by which our forefathers were held in thraldom, are done away. And if there are taxes to pay, it is only by those in a state of ability to pay them, the poor being exempted; and we see the great lord and rich merchant paying their full share. Every year we are informed as to the necessity of raising the money, and see how it is expended; consequently should chearfully submit to pay what is the just proportion of each individual.

At the same time, all who are able and willing to work can get employment, and earn more than the poor class did in ancient times, or do in most other countries. Those who are virtuous and industrious, live in better houses, and are better cloathed. And the rich, for all the taxes they pay, are

are much more expensive and luxurious than their ancestors.

Agriculture is no doubt a primary object in every country, and more particularly should be so in Britain, where the land is not of great extent in proportion to the population. It is believed to be more attended to than formerly; but still there is great room for further improvements, and large tracts of land in many places of the kingdom, are ill cultivated, and some nearly waste. These, it should be the object of the proprietors, or even of the government or nation at large, to cultivate and improve, so as to procure plenty of provision for the inhabitants who are some years in want from a deficient crop, and the very enhanced price.

Manufactures are also certainly very beneficial In the first place, they give employment to a multiplied population, and, by being exported, they bring a return either in gold or silver, or the produce of other countries, which we have not in our own country; which, whether enjoyed by the more opulent or middling class of the people, go always toward the support and comfort of the population in general, and make money circulate.

It is a generally allowed opinion, that nothing is worse for people than to be idle. Nature points out that employment is proper and healthful to man from infancy, as soon as able to walk; and the more opulent, who have no occasion to work at manual labour, contrive some employment, as hunting, fishing, travelling, or other amusements, to occupy themselves, and often take as severe exercise as either the man employed in agriculture or manufacture.

The next object proposed to be considered is commerce; and I must observe, that it is well understood, not to be for the sake of wealth or riches, that Britain has, for centuries past, been promoting foreign commerce in various ways.

It has been proved by experience, from the earliest period of history, that the nations who fostered and nourished commerce, have made a figure, and been respectable; partly from their communication by commerce with the other countries in the world, but more especially from their always having a large and powerful navy to protect their own dominions from foreign invasion, and to oblige the neighbouring maritime nations to respect them. It seems almost needless to enumerate the many nations which have been respectable by their navy: the Grecians, the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians, and the Romans of old: and, in modern times, the Venetians, the Portuguese, the Spaniards, the Danes, the Dutch; and not least our own native country of Britain.—The spirit of our laws, particularly the famous navigation act, first enacted under Cromwell, afterwards repealed, and re-enacted upon the Restoration, had, for its object, that we should confine the carrying on of commerce, both outward and inward, as much as possible, to British ships, only to raise *a multiplied hardy race of seamen*. Our colonies were also planted with this view. And in almost all the articles of commerce, whatever duties are paid on importation, are drawn back upon exportation, nay, the very manufactures carried on in Britain, altho' they pay high duties when manufactured and consumed in the country, have a right to draw back also all, or the far greater part of this duty, when exported. All this is, no doubt, with a view to promote navigation, and to raise, as has been said, a multiplied race of skilful, experienced seamen.—With the same view, bounties were given to the ships employed in the whale, cod, and herring fisheries. If commerce had been encourngd merely to procure riches, we would not have given these bounties. And our colonies, in point of wealth, have been, in general, rather a drawback. Bona-

parte

parte has said, that he did not want territory, but ships, colonies, and commerce; with the view, no doubt, of creating a navy. It is by the powerful and respectable navy of Great Britain that he is arrested in his ambitious project of universal dominion, and that Great Britain, it is hoped, will always continue mistress of the sea, and prevent all the world from invading and subduing her.

I now come to the great object I had in view. This is the means by which Britain may get a supply of young and skilful seamen.

In the first place, Bonaparte has, to a certain degree, curtailed our commerce, altho' many sources of ships and seamen are left to us in spite of all he has done, or can do; such as the trade to the East and West Indies, and the new communication with the Brazils and South America. There is also an inexhaustible fund of riches and employment in the greater and lesser fisheries all over the sea.

It has been said, that in consequence of the non-importation laws, a great many of the manufacturing servants have been discarded by their masters. I should humbly be of opinion, that the Navy-board should advertise, and offer employment to these on board our ships of war. It is well known we have plenty of ships, but want men to man them. Now, such men, at least the young, or far greater part of the young, would soon learn to be useful on board of ship, and could be distributed in 10, 20, or even greater numbers on board different vessels, to assist the seamen. The older manufacturers discarded, or those not so fit for the sea, could be employed at home, in the cultivation of the waste lands, making roads, canals, and other public works, or in the army.

Britain should have a sufficiency of ships of war mann'd, not only to meet the enemy's fleet in battle, and guard her coasts, but also to protect her colonies abroad, the convoys for the trading vessels, and the ships at the whale, cod, and other fisheries; as no doubt Bonaparte, and our other enemies, will, by stealth, endeavour to annoy us in all these quarters.

But what I chiefly had in view, was to observe, that it is believed the nation in general, and Scotland, my native country, have always had a superabundant population. In consequence whereof, the Scots, in former ages, travelled much, and pushed their fortunes in foreign parts. They were to be found in every country over the globe. There even existed a regiment of Scots soldiers in Holland, and something similar to it, joined with Irish, in France. In Edinburgh, we see many of the young boys, sons of the poor, as porters, chairmen, carmen or carters, and others, very ill clothed, often without shoes or stockings, in cold and wet weather, and, no doubt, very poorly fed; in consequence of which, it is believed, many useful lives are lost, and of those who live, very many are brought up to idleness, pilfering, and every vice; partly from their parents, or those having charge of them, wanting means to provide, and fit them out in any way of employment, and partly from their ignorance; and we hear almost daily of these young boys taken up by the officers of justice, for petty thefts, and even robberies.

Now, if Parliament would establish and endow some marine hospitals, (suppose one at Leith, the port of Edinburgh, another at Glasgow, and a third at Aberdeen,) such as the marine hospital in Bishopgate-Street, London, to take in these boys, or the healthy boys of all poor people willing to have them fitted out for the sea, it would be an act of great humanity, and also of great utility to the nation. Some of the superannuated masters of the navy could be put in to superintend their education, and have masters under them to teach reading, writing, and some arithmetic; who at

pro-

proper hours, could also give them some professional instructions, such as rowing a boat, steering the helm, and handling the sails of a boat. There might also be some decent elderly women to see they were kept clean.—They should also be taught to keep their cloaths in order, and being also taught to mend their stockings, and wash some of their cloaths, would be very useful to them as seamen. And, from this, as soon as stout enough, or fit to go, they might be put on board some of the excise or custom-house cutters, or sloops of war, where the commander would be directed to cause his officers to pay attention to the boys, to keep them from vice, and cause them be instructed in their business; and after some instruction, and experience, they might be distributed into the larger ships of war. And, if what is proposed were found to answer, such hospitals might be kept at different places, all over Great Britain and Ireland.

This would be literally a nursery for seamen; and Britain would every year be getting a fresh supply of young and healthy seamen, obedient to discipline, and who being brought up to the sea from their infancy, would excel other seamen,—would be fit for any duty, healthy, and never mutinous, and from early education and habit likely to continue so all the days of their life. It is true there are already hospitals for boys all over the kingdom. In Edinburgh, particularly, there are three charity workhouses for the poor, in all which are a good many boys; there is also the Orphan Hospital, and two others, viz Watson's and Heriot's, instituted solely for the bringing up of sons of decayed merchants and tradesmen. Instructions might be given to the governors and managers, or teachers in these hospitals and workhouses, to try if they inclined to go to sea. From the desire of seeing the world, and the prospect of sailing, a great many young people out of choice would incline to and prefer the profession; and let such as chose, be taken and educated accordingly.

The great objects to be always had in view are, 1st, To save the lives of many of the young; 2dly, To prevent those who do live from being brought up to sloth, idleness, or vice; and 3dly, To furnish the navy of Britain, either for the merchant service or for war, with a number of skilful, expert seamen, brought up from youth to cleanliness, morality, and obedience to command. Capt. Cook, one of the best seamen it is believed who ever sailed, was a labourer's son, and his example and success may be set before the youth to follow.

There has been considerable service done to the navy, it is allowed, by the naval tactics; but if the plan suggested is adopted, and brought into practice, it would still be of much greater service. Nor need there be any fear of depopulating the country; as it is generally observed, the more outlets and employment are found, the more the population increases, especially when taken away young. Neither need the expence be any reason to prevent it. A gentleman who was treasurer to the Orphan Hospital at Edinburgh, and wrote an account of this, and some other of the poor houses, little more than twenty years ago, says the children were maintained, and clothed in the Orphan Hospital at 5*l.* a-year each, or rather less; suppose that now they cost 7*l.* 10*s.* a year each, which is believed to be nearly enough; but if it was even a little more, for 100*l.* there could be kept 12 boys, and for 1000*l.* a-year 130 boys; an inconsiderable sum to government. There could be constantly in training a good supply of young mariners, which in a few years might prevent, in a great measure, the expence and hardship of impressing.

As to houses for the marine hospitals, the plainer the better; make them such

such as the barracks for soldiers. In most cities near the sea coast, there are common links, or public property; and for so good a purpose, and to ease the community of prosecuting and punishing the young culprits, and to provide for the children of the poor, thereby relieving the public so far, it is thought the magistrates would at least grant as much of such public property as would afford room to build an hospital, or perhaps they might get some cheap house to purchase and convert to such a purpose.

As to money, there is no want of it when any particular object is wanted, such as a foundling hospital, money to make roads, Ramsgate harbour, and many other public works, which no doubt are all very proper; but none are more so than what has been suggested, and indeed I will be bold to say, none are nearly so useful.

We every day see our great and rich men struggling for places, and to obtain the direction of the public measures, purposely to have the disposal of places of emolument. If they would employ their time and talents in framing and executing a plan such as is here suggested, this would be real patriotism; and if they are in want of money or funds to proceed upon, let them abolish many of the sinecure places, and retrench the enormous salaries and emoluments annexed to others within reasonable bounds, such as tellers of the Exchequer, the places about the Duchy of Lancaster, and many others; and let them take the money so saved for these purposes.—This would shew more regard for the good of the country than struggling about productions of orders and papers from the East Indies, or even at Copenhagen. As we are in some degree struggling for existence, every economical plan ought to be adopted, and even the crown lands might be taken and applied to so good a purpose, rather than be of so little, or no benefit, to the nation as they now are.

The French, it is said, and most of the nations on the continent, Austrians, Prussians, and even Russians, have academies for teaching and instructing soldiers in the art military. If we were to take a lesson from them in this, besides the military schools at Woolwich for engineers and artillery, we should have a military professor in every university to teach the soldiers of the line.

And what seems rather astonishing, we have not in Britain any schools, or classes in the universities, or professors there, for teaching navigation, and more particularly the art of conducting and fighting our ships of war, and our fleets: all that can be said is, the sooner they are now got, the better. It is by our fleets that we have always been protected, and raised to the character and respectability the nation claims and enjoys. And it is by a respectable fleet, skilful and brave seamen, that we shall preserve this honour and respect to posterity, who will blame us as a pusillanimous, mercenary set of beings, if we neglect the hints here given.

Before concluding, I would suggest that the names of the young seamen, brought up and fitted out from the different hospitals, should be registered and kept in record. Then in case of peace, which it is to be hoped will in time take place, and of the consequent dismissal of these seamen from the service, they might, in case of new war breaking out, be again called upon to serve their king and country, and be obliged either to come themselves, or furnish a substitute in their place equally able to serve.

It will perhaps be said, that these things were all known and thought of before. To this it may be observed, the author has never seen any thing yet published on the subject. And he further begs leave to add, he neither publishes for the sake of money, or the love of fame, but entirely with a view, in the first place, to the chari-

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ty and humanity of taking care of, and preserving many young persons either from death, or a vicious and idle life; and, secondly, of making them of essential use to the nation, either in war or peace.

Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti:——

On different Species of National Improvement, particularly in SCOTLAND.

WE live at a period, not only of greater interest in respect to the events which take place upon the political theatre, but more pleasingly interesting than any former epoch, from the rapid and steady course with which we advance towards perfection in agriculture, and those improvements which are calculated to encourage it.

The last 30 years have indeed been the commencement of a new era to Scotland; and a person who left it 25 years ago, will no doubt be very agreeably surprised at the prosperous and handsome appearance, both of the country and of the towns. The time is not remote, when the nakedness of our mountains and valleys was almost proverbial; and our cities, if we except Glasgow, presented little better than meanness and decay. With all our partiality as Scotchmen, we cannot help admitting, that those who remember the state of filth, in the midst of which they passed their lives in the towns, can hardly escape some emotions of disgust at the recollection.—These days are however past; and perhaps the greatest change which has ever, in so short a time, taken place in any part of the earth, has been produced in general over Scotland.

Those who knew Edinburgh and Leith 30 years ago, can best contrast their appearance and comforts at that period with the present splendid and imposing aspect of the Caledonian capital and its sea-port. The mind is almost bewildered in trying to trace the causes of such a change from the excess of meanness to the height of magnificence; and when we survey the country, we are equally surprised by the improvement of its cultivation, and the extent of the thriving plantations which shelter and adorn it in every direction. Had Dr Johnson visited the kingdom in the state it now exhibits, his prejudices would have received little room for triumph; and he would have been forced to withhold his sarcasms.

In proceeding northward from Edinburgh, Perth first attracts the attention. A few years ago, it was an ugly, mean place, with nothing to excite admiration, except the beauty of its situation, and the grandeur of its bridge. At present, it is one of the prettiest towns in Europe, and displays all the fascination of architecture, and all the elegance of regularity. Aberdeen has likewise greatly increased, both in beauty and population. Peterhead, from a trifling village, has become a handsome town. Every other town in the north has both increased in size, and in cleanliness and beauty; and even Inverness is fast emerging from its dusky hue into regularity and splendour. In every other part of Scotland, similar advances have been made; and Glasgow, so long supereminent in beauty, still, by new exertions, maintains her superiority.

But those improvements which are of most importance to the farmer, are the new roads and bridges, which not only facilitate the labours of the traveller, but must add, in a very great degree, to the comfort of the farmer. Every thing which the farmer requires for the produce of his crop, and every step which he must take for the disposal of it and of his cattle, must be subject to the direct influences of easy or difficult communication: and the richest country, without easy means of communication, must soon yield the palm of fertility and value to districts naturally sterile, but enjoying those ad-

advantages. Travelling upon the old lines of road in the Highlands, was 'pain and woe,' and must have often suggested the idea, that the persons who laid them out were actuated with a rooted hatred to the country. It is impossible to conceive what other cause, except the grossest ignorance, could have induced them to follow the tops of the mountains instead of the sides of them; and prefer a constant ascent and descent, to the level which the new lines of road follow. The want of bridges, over rapid and deep streams, made all communication very precarious; and little short of absolute necessity will induce a man to run the risk of disappointment, when the reward of success is not both certain and important.

The bridges over the Spey and the Findhorn have been finished for some time, and are both works of the greatest beauty and utility. The noble bridge at Dunkeld is far advanced towards completion; and, united with the superb scenery at that romantic place, will surpass any thing of the kind in Britain. Bridges are soon to be commenced over the rivers to the north of Inverness; so that, in a short time, the whole rivers of the north may be said to present no obstacle to communication; and, in that view, to cease to exist, in the same manner that Louis the Fourteenth imagined the Pyrenean mountains to have been removed. These improvements, and those likewise carrying forward in England and Ireland, are the more encouraging to the lover of his country, from the solicitude which our neighbours the French display in pushing forward similar works in every part of their empire. In some respects, they certainly surpass us in the nobleness of their works; such as, in the grandeur of their public roads, and in the beautiful wharfs which adorn many of their maritime and inland cities; while in bridges and canals they fall far below us. There are very few cities in France which admit of decoration along the rivers, or the sea, which are not rendered extremely interesting by the nobleness of the architecture and the spaciousness of the wharfs. Paris, Bourdeaux, Lyons, Tours, Marseilles, Orleans, and many others, are examples of this. At Orleans, where I resided some time, the fronts of the houses alone, along the Loire, were uniformly and beautifully constructed by the city, and disposed of with the ground, for the purchasers to add every other part of the building. In this country, this plan is totally neglected; and nothing can exceed the meanness, in point of appearance, of most of our wharfs.—Our roads are probably as convenient as those of France; but, in point of spaciousness and durability, they cannot be compared to theirs. France has no bridges to boast of, any way comparable to those belonging to London and Westminster. The bridges of Paris are not of such dimensions as to admit of grandeur in the design.—Those of Orleans and Tours are neat; but nowise worthy of the admiration which has been bestowed upon them. At Toulouse, a very plain bridge, of few arches and moderate dimensions, is decorated with a triumphal arch, and an inscription, describing it as the *octavum miraculum mundi*. The *Pont de Saint Esprit*, over the Rhone, is a long, mean-looking bridge. If Bonaparte succeeds in establishing a stone bridge over the Garonne at Bourdeaux, it will indeed be a noble and useful monument of his reign. The Romans have left an aqueduct in the south of France, over the river Gard, to which every other specimen of communication by arches in Europe must yield. I cannot convey any idea equal to the sensation with which this stupendous work inspired me;—rapture, wonder, thoughtfulness, and regret, were all united. The harmony and nobleness of its simplicity; its proud defiance of the ravages of so many cen-

centuries; the empires which were brought to maturity, and declined into the imbecility of age; and all the changes amidst the human race, since its erection, poured at once upon my mind. The most venerable edifices of Gothic times have no power over the soul, to be compared to this. We are, by descent and by customs, so united with the authors of these, that the distance of the period of their foundation appears trifling; but works of empires long extinct, and only faintly known in the page of history, lingering upon the face of the earth, entire and majestic, have somewhat of a preternatural aspect. And I am not in the least surprised at the first effect which the ruins in Upper Egypt are said to have had upon the French army, who, as if inspired with one soul, stood still, and clapped their hands in mute astonishment.

But if the French and their neighbours do not surpass in the grandeur of their bridges, the ingenuity of their inventions may well deserve an imitation, which I do not find we are ready to fall into. The simplicity and utility of their flying bridges (which convey, at once, many hundreds of persons and cattle across the largest rivers, and that by simply turning a helm, which makes the vessel borrow an impulse from the current, which acts in sending it across the stream, by means of a block running upon a cable, suspended from two large masts fixed on the opposite banks of the river, and to which block the vessel is attached by a chain (or rope), are well worthy of admiration. The bridge of Rouen, which, though paved, rises and falls with the tide, is perhaps unique of its kind; and the different wooden bridges in Switzerland are wonderful master-pieces of complicated art, and of vast utility.

The canal of Languedoc has received so much praise, that I am not surprised travellers, expecting so much, should be arrested by contempt, instead of wonder. This is the case in every circumstance where the mind is too much pre-occupied, and where the subject is to be admired in detail, and not by the first *coup d'ail*. Considering the period of its commencement, and some of the works belonging to it, this canal is a very noble work; and the bason of Saint Feviole, near Soreze, where I resided many months, and which supplies it with water, is a curiosity such as is seldom to be met with; and the visit to which is, I find, mentioned by Marmontel as a part of his life well worth recording. But France must yield to England in the department of canals and bridges. Except the canal of Languedoc, and that which united the Seine to the Loire, there were none, till lately, of any consequence in France. At present we hear of several; and they seem to be carried on with spirit. It would be difficult to give a description of the canals in England, they are so numerous and well constructed. In Flanders, I find by Froissart, that canals were common so far back as the 14th century; but that is so flat a country, that one level was all that was to be studied; and they ought rather to be called large ditches than canals. The munificence of government, in the present reign, has made Scotland the mistress of a canal of larger dimensions than any other country can boast of. The largest canals in Europe can only carry vessels of limited tonnage; but the Caledonian canal is calculated for frigates of 32 guns. It is carried on with great vigour and judgment; and, when finished, will be a noble remembrance of our excellent Sovereign. Those who had an opportunity of knowing the sentiments of the French nation during the hottest period of the revolution, are best able to appreciate how much the gratitude of a people is to be gained by works which have the benefit of the human race as their basis, and how little all the works of ambition are capable

pable of conciliating the affection of the present age, or of posterity. The civil operations of Henry 4th, and of Louis 14th, often stopped the rage of the revolutionists, and extorted involuntary applause; while their fortifications and more dazzling operations only obtained for them the accusation of oppression, and the charge (perhaps false) of preferring their own feelings of ambition to those of their people. I am your constant reader,

Inverness. SEVERUS.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language: Illustrating the words in their different significations, by Examples from Ancient and Modern Writers; shewing their affinity to those of other Languages, and especially the Northern; explaining many terms, which, tho' now obsolete in England, were formerly common to both countries; and elucidating National Rites, Customs, and Institutions, in their analogy to those of other Nations. To which is prefixed, a Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language. By John Jameson, F.R.S.E. and F.A.S. 2 vols. 4to. 4*l.* 4s.

THIS appears to us a very meritorious attempt to preserve and erect a standard of our national language, the use of which is now so rapidly decaying. The writings of Burns and Macneill have recently enabled it to emerge from that contempt with which peculiar circumstances had covered it. In fact, it possesses many claims to preservation. It does not indeed appear to us, after making every allowance for the unfortunate associations which a Scotsman, who aims at good breeding, is apt to form with it, that it can be considered as excelling either in dignity or elegance.—But, in power of expression, in the correspondence of its sounds with the ideas attached to them, we know no language, except the Greek, which can be preferred, or even compared to it. And this certainly must be considered as an excellence of the very first order. We shall instance, out of many, *canty* (gay,) *dour* (obstinate,) *cosie* (snug, comfortable,) *Gowk* (blundering fool,) *Gowl* (loud anger,) *slocken* (to quench thirst,) *steek* (to shut,) *eerie* (superstitiously apprehensive.) The list might easily

Nay, so strong does this tendency appear to be, that even words, borrowed from other languages, are so modified as to acquire this quality.—Thus the French *facheux*, troublesome, is changed into *fashous*, which has been remarked as uncommonly expressive. *Grenadier*, too, in a Scotch mouth becomes *grandadier*, a word certainly more expressive of bulk and dignity.

This combination of qualities, of want of dignity, and power of expression, appears to arise very naturally from the peculiar circumstances in which this dialect has long been placed. Since the transference of the seat of empire to England, the language of the latter country became the court language, and the object of imitation to all who were ambitious of fashionable distinction. To such persons, the first object was to shun every vestige of their Scotch dialect, and their success here formed the chief outward criterion of their rank and fortune.—In short, for a long time past, no disgrace has by a Scotsman been considered as equal to that of speaking his mother tongue. This language, therefore, has been daily losing ground; from the higher ranks it is now pretty completely dislodged, and its use is daily diminishing among the middling classes. It has been thus left chiefly in the hands of the lower orders, of those who use language merely to express their ideas, and are little ambitious of any thing farther. In the

the gay circles of a court, where vanity is the ruling passion, speech is used less for the conveyance of ideas, than for the purpose of giving a favourable impression of the speaker. Men are therefore led to refine, to polish, to study elegance alone, and to regard expression as a very secondary object. But where the only aim is to impress forcibly on the hearer the ideas of the speaker, elegance and dignity, indeed, not being aimed at, are not attained; but we have instead, a language, in a high degree, natural and forcible.—Such appear to us to be the present character of our native language, and the chief source whence that character arises.

As a preliminary to the Dictionary, Dr Jameson has given a dissertation on the origin of the Scottish language, which involves also enquiries into its early history and inhabitants. Its basis, like that of the English, is Teutonic, with a strong mixture of Gaelic and French. The question then is, whether the first ingredient has been derived from intercourse with England, or has been directly imported from Germany, by early migrations of its rude inhabitants? Our author decidedly adopts the latter opinion, and contends that the Picts were a Teutonic race, who invaded Scotland about the same time that England was over-run by the Anglo Saxons. By these he conceives the whole of the low country to have been conquered and colonized, while the Gaelic natives, like their Welsh neighbours, took refuge in the mountainous and more inaccessible districts. He urges, that there was little likelihood of the Scots borrowing the language of a foreign nation, whom they regarded with a rooted enmity. Nor does he conceive it likely that they should borrow the language of those English refugees, who were driven into their country by the Norman conquest. Such a class of men would, it is probable, be more the objects of contempt than of imitation.

We are rather surprised that our author should take no notice of the strong infusion, both of French words and idioms, which prevails in our language, and many of which could not be derived from that of our sister country. It appears very evidently to have arisen from the intimate connection which was long cemented between the two nations, by their common enmity to England, and by the frequent introduction of French auxiliaries, which took place in consequence of that alliance.

The following specimens may enable our readers to form an idea of the manner in which Dr Jameson has conducted this elaborate work:

Boodies, pl. Ghosts, hobgoblins. Aberd.

"By this time it wis growing mark, and about the time of night that the *boodies* begin to gang." Journal from London, p. 6.

It might be deduced from A. S. (Anglo-Saxon) *boda*, Su. G. (Suio Gothic) *bod*, *bud*, Belg. *boode*, a messenger, from *bodian*, to declare, to denounce; spectres being considered as messengers from the dead to the living; and A. S. *bode*, and E. bode, being used to denote an omen. But it seems to be rather originally the same with C. B. (Cambro Britannic) *bugudhai*, hobgoblins; Lhuyd.

It confirms the latter etymon, that Gael. *Bodach* is used in the same sense. It seems properly to denote a sort of family spectre.

"Every great family had in former times its dæmon, or genius, with its peculiar attributes. Thus the family of Rothiemurchus had the *Bodach an dun*, or ghost of the hill. Kinchardine's, the spectre of the bloody hand. Gartinlee house was haunted by *Bodach Gartin*; and Tulloch Gorm's by *Mary Monlach*, or the girl with the hairy left hand.

To Cose.

Then meekly said the lady free
To Sir Egeir, Now, how dye?
I rede you be of counsel clean,
Ye will not *cose*, Sir, as I ween.

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I think your love be in no weir;
Therefore I rede you make good cheer.

The meaning is uncertain. Shall we suppose the term in this application, allied to Teut. coosen, to flatter? Or is it used as before; viz. "you will not change your mind?"

FASTRYNGIS-EWYN, *Fastronevin*, s. The evening preceding the first day of the fast of Lent. *Fasterns-een*, (Scottish) *Fastens een*, (North of England, and Border.) This, in England, is called Shrove Tuesday, because then the people, in times of popery, used to apply to the priests to *shrive* them, or hear their confessions, before entering on the fast.

And on the *Fastryngis-euyn* rycht,
In the beginning of the nycht,
To the castle thai tuk their way.
Barbour, x. 373. M.S.

"It behuifit them to banquet hir agane; and so did banquetting continew til Fastronewin, and after. Knox's Hist. p. 346.

The Scotch designation is much older than the English. For Shrove Tuesday is not to be found in Anglo-Saxon. Nor does it appear that there is any particular name for this day in that language. Anglo-Saxon *faesten* signifies a fast in general. But allied to our word, as denoting Shrove Tuesday, we find German. *Fastnacht*, *Fastelabend*, Su. G. Fastelagen, Dan. *Fastelaun*, Belg. *Vastenavond*; abend, agen, aun and avon, all signifying evening, as nacht is night.

Our language retains not only Fasterns een, but Yule-een and Hallowe-een. They were thus designed, because all the feasts began and ended with the evening. The northern nations, even in the time of Tacitus, began their computation of the day in this manner. Apud illos nox diem ducerit. De Mor. Germ. This indeed was the original mode.—"The evening and the morning were the first day." We have a remnant of the same ancient customs in the English words, *seenight* and *fortnight*, instead of seven or fourteen days.

The barbarous custom of cock-fighting, still permitted in some schools on Fasterns even, is a relic of the popish Carnival, or Bacchanalian revels, which it was customary to celebrate at this time, as a preparation for the fast.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

THE Siller Gun, a Poem; with Notes, &c. By John Mayne. 12mo.

The Poor Man's Sabbath; with other Poems. By John Struthers. Third edition. Small 8vo. 5s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

SIR George Stewart M'Kenzie of Coul, Bart. has in the press, "A Treatise on the Anatomy, Diseases, and Management of the Sheep, with an Appendix, containing Documents, exhibiting the value of the Merino breed, and their progress in Scotland."

Treatises in Natural Philosophy and Mechanics, by the late Professor John Robison, L. L. D. will speedily be published *.

In October, Mr Watt of Paisley will publish a work on Diabetes, consisting chiefly of cases, accompanied with Observations, on the origin, nature, and treatment of that disease.—The practice adopted is new, and nearly the reverse of that which has been so generally followed of late years. Several cases are subjoined of diseases nearly allied to Diabetes, where a similar treatment has been successful.

Proposals have been circulated for publishing by subscription, in two volumes octavo, the Posthumous Works of the late Rev. John Skinner, Episcopal clergyman in Longside, Aberdeenshire; to which will be prefixed, a Biographical Memoir of the learned and venerable author.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE public will observe with satisfaction, that Parliament has voted 3,000l.

* Erratum in last Literary Intelligence. For *Works* of the late Lord Somers, read *Tracts*.

3,000l. to the Board of Agriculture, to enable it with greater rapidity to complete the Surveys of the Kingdom. As soon as the whole of the County Reports have been printed, it is intended to publish an Analysis of the whole, to lay before his Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, a work which, for useful and authentic information relative to the actual state of the empire, is likely to prove never to have had its equal in any country.

A school has been opened at Cambridge by one of the young men trained by Joseph Lancaster, to spread his new system of education, under royal patronage. Above 250 children have been admitted, and are already in high order. The school at Cambridge, we are happy to state, has the approbation, sanction, and support of the whole University, as the subscription lists clearly shew. The committee consists of a number of the most intelligent and respectable persons in that seat of learning. The school is about to be extended to fifty additional children. One of Joseph Lancaster's young men has opened a school for 300 boys, under the patronage of many of the most benevolent citizens of Bristol. It was proposed to him not to take so many in at once, but to admit them in divisions. His reply was, "No, it is only one trouble;" and he has brought them into the most complete order, without rod or cane in the school. It is intended to extend the school to a thousand children. A report of the committee of the Canterbury Royal Lancastrian Free School, held in the Archbishop's palace, Canterbury, represents, that within the last six months 321 children had been admitted. Above 100 did not know a letter, but have learnt to read since their admission; above 250 have been taught to write; and 120 made considerable progress in arithmetic. It passes many encomiums on the master, whose instructions in the plans were received at one of Lancaster's schools, and the school itself organized by one of his boys. The same boy has organized the school near Windsor, which the royal family visited some time ago.

Dr Reid, author of the Reports of Diseases in the monthly Magazine, intends to collect those which have appeared, into a small volume, to be published early in the winter, printed uniformly with his Treatise on Consumption.

Mr Wilkins, jun. M.A. F.A.S. author of the Antiquities of Magna Græcia, has announced a translation of the Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, comprising those books of the author which relate to the public and private edifices of the ancients, illustrated by numerous engravings, exhibiting a parallel of ancient architecture, with an introduction, containing the history of the rise, progress, and decline of architecture amongst the Greeks.

The Rev. J. S. Clarke proposes to publish a work, entitled Naval Records of the late and present Wars, consisting of a series of engravings from original designs, by Mr N. Pocock, illustrative of our principal engagements at sea, since the commencement of the war in 1793, accompanied with historical accounts. The engravings will be executed by Fittler, Landseer, and other eminent artists.

The second volume of Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr Joseph Warton, by the Rev. John Wool, with a selection from his poetical works, and literary correspondence between eminent persons, left by him for publication, will shortly make its appearance.

The Life of Romney, by Mr Hayley, is nearly finished. This is expected to be an interesting work, that will tend to make that eminent painter more universally known:—he to whom Hayley has paid so classical a tribute of affection.

The Rev. Dr Edward Clarke, of Cambridge, has in the press an account of his Travels through Russia, the territories of the Don Cossacks, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c. in one volume, quarto, with numerous engravings.

Mr Laurence Dundas Campbell is preparing for the press an account of the Kingdom of Nypal, in the East Indies, from a memoir of the embassy deputed in 1793, by the Marquis Cornwallis, then governor general of British India, to the court of Catmondu, written originally by Col. Kirkpatrick, the British envoy on that occasion. Nypal is a country singularly interesting, not only from the beauty of its scenery, the uncommon salubrity of its climate, the variety and value of its physical productions, the character and customs of its people

people, and the peculiarity of its government; but also from its contiguity to the British dominions in Bengal, and more particularly from the circumstance of its being at present a blank in our maps of Asia. The work will appear in the course of next spring, in one volume royal and imperial quarto, and will be illustrated with a map and engravings.

An Antidote to the Poetical works of the late Thomas Little, Esq. being an exposure of the sophistry and plagiarism of that publication, is in the press.

The first part of a chronological series of the most valuable, scarce, and faithful English Translations in Poetry and Prose, from the Greek poets and prose authors, with selected and new notes, corrections, prefaces, lives, maps, and heads from antiques, will soon make its appearance in royal octavo, and printed in double columns. The first part contains Hesiod's works, by the Rev. Francis Lee. A new translation of the whole of Pindar's Odes will be the second work of this series.

A new edition of the Greek text of Herodotus, carefully corrected from the edition of Wesseling and Reitz, is now printing at the University press, Oxford, and probably will appear early in October next. This will be speedily followed by *Porti Lexicon Ionicum*, a work which has long been extremely scarce and expensive. It is intended to be printed uniformly with the Herodotus, and to be adapted to the various editions of that author.

Mr Jones has in the press a work, in one volume octavo, illustrative of the four gospels. In this performance, he endeavours to connect the language of Christ on every occasion, with the circumstances peculiar to his situation; and thus to unfold in a brief and perspicuous manner its propriety and meaning. Occasional notes contain critical and philosophical remarks, which are intended for the learned; but the text is adapted to those who read only for religious improvement. He has avoided noticing the peculiarities of modern sects, and has endeavoured to furnish matter in which all are interested, without controverting the tenets of any party. The doctrine of the association of ideas is often applied in this publication; and the facility with which it solves the most perplexing difficulties, appears to evince its utility and importance as a principle in biblical enquiries.

Mr Accum has in the press a System of Mineralogy and Mineralogical Chemistry, with Applications to the Arts. This work will be formed chiefly after Hauy and Brougniart, and will form three octavo volumes.

M. Leschenault de Latour, who lately returned from a voyage to the islands of Java, Madura, Bali, &c. has brought home extensive collections of subjects belonging to the three kingdoms of nature; also an assortment of arms used by the natives, various specimens of the arts of those countries, manuscripts, medals and coins. An account of his Travels will speedily be published.

The Academy of Sciences, Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of Toulouse, has recently been re-established by a decree of government, with nearly the same regulations as formerly.

M. Moreau de la Sarthe has lately published at Paris, in eight volumes octavo, a new edition of Lavater's Physiognomy with notes and additions, anatomical, physiological and medical.

Mr S. Dewitt, surveyor-general of the state of New York, has lately discovered that the magnetic needle is rapidly changing in a direction contrary to that in which it has hitherto moved.

The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences is engaged in procuring a complete statistical account of that state. Some progress has been made in the collection of materials. A specimen of this work, comprehending a Statistical Account of Newhaven, from materials collected by the members belonging to that town, is preparing for the press, and is expected to appear in the course of next spring. The academy have a small collection of papers on other subjects, which will probably be published during the present year.

The Rev. Dr Dwight, president of Yale College, is preparing for the press, Observations on a series of Journies through the states of New Holland and New York, intended to illustrate the topography, agriculture, commerce, government, literature, manners, morals, and religion of those countries.

A Theological Library has lately been established in Boston. One of the principal

cipal objects of this institution is to collect critical, controversial, and scarce publications in divinity, many of which are difficult to be found, and too expensive for an individual to possess. By the subscriptions of proprietors and several donations, a considerable and very valuable collection of books is already made.

Another theological library, on a still larger scale, is also collecting at Philip's Academy, at Andover, for the accommodation of the theological seminary lately established, and attached to that respectable literary institution.

Proposals have been issued for printing at the university press at Cambridge, Massachussets, Griesbach's edition of the Greek Testament, with a selection of the most important various readings. The edition from which the American is to be exactly copied, was published at Leipsic in 1805, and by its size is intended for common use.

Mr Dobson, of Philadelphia, has announced his intention of publishing by subscription, a new Translation of the Sacred Scriptures;—the Old Testament from the Greek of the Septuagint, and the New from the most correct Greek text, with occasional notes; by Charles Thomson, Esq. late Secretary to the Congress of the United States. It will be comprised in two large quarto volumes, and the subscription for one copy is fixed at ten dollars.

Poetry.

VERSES,

Written on visiting Culloden Muir.

CULLODEN! on thy scathed brow
Spring no wild flowers or verdure fair,
Thou feel'st not summer's genial glow,
More than the freezing wintry air.

For, once thou drank the hero's blood,
And war's unhallowed footsteps bore;
The deeds unholy, Nature view'd,
Then fled,—and curst thee evermore!

See, from the Beauly's wild-wood glens
How proudly Lovat's banners soar!
How fierce the plaided island clans
Rush onward with the broad claymore!

The groans of death the bag-pipes tone,
Their dear, tho' exil'd Prince in view—
Inflame their souls.—Sure man alone
Can ne'er such energies subdue.

The day is lost! alas, Lochiel!
The braided plume's torn from thy brow,
What must thy haughty spirit feel,
To skulk for shelter like the roe!

While wild-birds chaunt from Lochy's bowers,
At April eve their loves and joys,
The Lord of Lochy's loftiest towers
To foreign lands an exile flies.

His own blue hills were long in view
While o'er the deep his galley bore,
And oft he look'd, and cried Adieu!
I'll never see Lochaber more

From loyal valour's sufferings, turn,
Which prayers or tears can ne'er redeem
Her absent love, see Beauty mourn,
Where birches weep o'er Garry stream.

Expression lighted Mary's face,
Her cheek—the rose's richest hue,
Her melting form—more perfect grace,
Than Grecian artist ever drew.

Fair maiden! wipe the tearful eye,
Nor early joys in vain deplore,
That thrill'd thy heart with extacy
By the green woods of Aviemore.

Fast by his King, thy lover fell
Where hottest rag'd the mortal strife,
To you he breath'd a sad farewell,
When death had dried the springs of life!

Land of proud honours! legends say,
"Where Fingal fought and Ossian sung,"
Mourn dark Culloden's fated day
That from thy grasp the laurel wrung!

Ye chiefs, who wreaths profusely tor
From glory's tree in other time,
To use the arms—the garb ye wore
Is now by law denounc'd a crime!

Where once ye rul'd and roam'd at will,
Free as your own dark mountain game,
Your sons are slaves, and never feel
A longing for their fathers' fame!

Shades of the mighty and the brave!
Who faithful to your monarch fell:
No trophies mark your common grave,
Nor dirges to your memory swell.

But generous hearts will weep your fate,
As rolls along the tide of time,
And Bards unborn will renovate
Your fading fame in loftiest rhyme.

VER-

VERSES

Occasioned by the apparent inattention to the Subscription for completing Lord Nelson's monument on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh.

O SCOTIA, ever prone to deck
The martial brows with blooming wreaths,
And, when thy heroes swell the wreck,
To sigh in strain that ardour breathes.

Attend my lay—attend and wake
Anew those tears which late you shed,
So copious—for thy sister's sake
When sunk amid the glorious dead

Her fav'rite son, thy darling too,
For now Britannia rules the isle,
And once where Ruin stalk'd in view,
And fir'd the breast with love of spoil,

Bids Peace maintain her gentle sway,
And tell the wild waves as they roar,—
Each echoing cliff in robes of gray,
"Internal discord is no more."

Long strangers to the factious spear,
Friends join with friends the eager band,
Fair *Union's banners* high to rear,
While Freedom cheers the happy land.

But roused to war, see dauntless swords
Victorious glitter on the plain,
And brothers, ocean's only lords,
Securely triumph on the main.

His country gave the dear command,
With sage-like mien her Nelson rose,
And greeting fond his daring band
Bad hurl *her* vengeance on *her* foes.

They flew:—'twas done! strew'd o'er the deep
The crowding squadrons vanquish'd lay!
But O, my soul! prepare to weep,
For direst woes obscure the day.

He bled!—he fell!—'twas Nelson fell!
Sighs mingled with the mournful blast:—
A nation struck his funeral knell,
And sorrow'd as its guardian pass'd.

In simple monumental state,
See yonder structure humbly towers,
To bear the memory of the *Great*,
To ages far remote from ours.

O Scotia! shall thy sons with-hold,
Their generous aid from the design?
Mak bare that *name*, they held of old,
And cause its wonted lustre shine.

Edinburgh,
12th July 1808. } *C. L.*

THE EXILE OF BENMORE.

THE distant heath-fires gleam redder and brighter,
The sun lifts his locks from the mountain so hoar,
As sad on the shell-bordered ocean I wander,
To wet my loose locks with a tear for Benmore.
Though here the ripe grapes swirl thick through the woodland,
And the breeze sprinkles balm on the flower-cover'd shore,
I tread on their bloom-drooping heads when the morning
Lifts his thin misty robes from my native Benmore.

Roll light, ye foam-breezes, by the dark heath of Uist,
Where young Flora sits with her white bosom bare,
Nor rudely dark on it while fondly she clas-peth
The tear-hanging lock of her lov'd Prince's hair.
What dark cloud is yon rising edged with fire,
Hark, dying groans rise midst the ocean's wild roar,
O see 'tis the infant—the maiden—the matron,
All driven out to die on their native Benmore.

The Orphan child weeps by the flame-bursting cottage,
And prints its light footsteps on circles of gore;
It lifts the blood locks of the brown cheeked peasant,
And screams o'er his wounds to thine echoes, Benmore.
The old peasant over his rusted sword leaning
His palsied hand wildly his hoar tresses tore.
He falls—with his heart's blood the bayonet is reeking,
His gray locks are spread on the winds of Benmore.

What fair form is yon sitting sad by the green lake,
Her wet cheeks, her dark hair sighs heavily o'er?
'Tis my Peggy, her breast heaves, her white arms she tosses,
An' weeps for thine exile, blue-sided Benmore.
What dim form is yon the gray mist clouds louring
That seems o'er the corse-strewn plains to deplore,

'Tis

'Tis thine, Balmarino, thou martyr of freedom,
Thou bends thy pale eyes o'er the native Benmore.

O where are the patriots Lochiel and Strathallan,
Who hew'd paths to fame with the highland claymore,
Unconquer'd they burst through bright ranks at Culloden,
I hear their ghosts shriek on storm-sided Benmore.

Soon soon must this heart burst, my sad voice is failing,
Love--freedom--or friendship, enrapture no more
This poignard may open my sad path to heaven,
Even there I will weep for my native Benmore.

Banks of the Nith,
August 6. 1808. HIDALLAN.

GRACE FOR A HALLOWEEN SUPPER.

GENIUS o' ruddy rural Health,
Wha' for the wame o' gouty wealth
Ne'er mark'd insipid worthless tea,
Nor keukit fat snail fricassee;
Nor toss'd a feckless mushroom fry,
Nor beuk up haddocks in a pye,
Nor stimulating broo' prepar'd,
To synd the hause o' pamper'd laird,
An' mak' his honour fa' on like
A greedy lean Lochmaben tyke;
But steady to thy dearest aim,
(The plenishing o' poortith's wame)
On Vulcan's hearth thy shins thou birsles,
Whan i' the bleeze the sheep-head hirsles,
Blessing its black, but comely mou',
Till scowderdoup sings aff the woo';
Or when our auld gudewife has gat
A haggis i' the muckle pat,
Thou sits wi' blythly blinkin' ee'
Astriddle on the rannaitree,
Till uncle John, wud to be at it,
Lifts up his een to consecrate it;
Syne reverently straiks his chin,
An' sticks his faithfou' gully in,
Ladeing wi' sunkit ilka plate,
Biddin' the bashfu' no be blate:
To thee, great keuk o' kintra' fare,
We owe this wale o' a' wame-ware
An' grant that we may ay hae grace
To look a haggis i' the face,
Wi' thankfou' hearts whene'er we dine,
An' a' the praises shall be thine.

London,
Nov. 1807. T. M. C.

Tune.—*Flowers of Caledonia.*

NOW sweetly smiles the opening spring,
The feathered songsters gladly sing,
And flowers in gay profusion spring;
To deck each hill and verd'rant mead:—
Yet what's the rose or tulip fair,
Whose fragrant odours fill the air,
Shall they in beauty e're compare,
With Anna, fairest flower on Tweed?

Her cheeks the blushing rose excel,
Her song shall charm sweet Philomel,
And grazing flocks from music spell,
Attentive listen as they feed:—
Her song shall soothe e'en sorrow's smart,
Her presence joy to all impart,
Her smiles shall captivate each heart;
Sweet Anna, fairest flower on Tweed.

Flow on, sweet Tweed, still smoothly flow,
Your vernal breezes gently blow,
Gay Flora, all thy charms bestow
T' adorn each hill, each dale, and mead;
Sweet Warbler, harmonise the grove,
Fair nature, all thy charms improve,
And wake her tender soul to love,
Sweet Anna, fairest flower on Tweed.—

A Tribute to the genius of ROBERT BURNS
By a young lady at the age of Sixteen.

AS in the lone, sequester'd grove,
The woodlark on the bending spray,
Attunes to liberty and love,
The sportive lay,

'Twas thus, in mountain scenes retir'd,
That Scotia's minstrel—nature's child,
Would sing, by ardent genius fir'd,
His carol wild!

In poverty, his gen'rous heart
Wth freedom, and with fancy glow'd:
And native strains, untaught by art,
Spontaneous flow'd.

Oh, BURNS! to ev'ry feeling breast,
To ev'ry gentle mind, sincere;
By love and tender pity blest,
Thy song is dear!

Sweet bard! 'twas thine to soar on high,
With inspiration, and the muse!
To claim from beauty's radiant eye,
Compassion's dews!

To raise the smile of social glee;
The patriot's manly heart to fire;
Or wake the tear of sympathy,
With plaintive lyre!

Sweet bard! for thee the muses mourn;
In melung lays they sing thy name;
And twine, to deck thy sacred urn,
The wreath of fame!

North Wales Gazette.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, March 16.

THE rejection of the orders in Council bill was moved, on the ground of its being a violation of a standing order of the House. The motion was negatived by a majority of 129 to 59.

Thursday, March 17.

A petition was received from Liverpool against the orders in Council. A motion that the petitioners be heard by counsel, was, after a long discussion, negatived without a division.

Friday, March 18.

MUTINY ACT.

The House went into a Committee upon the mutiny bill.

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that the only material alteration in this bill since the last year, was the introduction of a clause giving the recruit an option, whether he should enlist for the space of seven years, or for an indefinite period.

The Duke of Gloucester objected to this clause. He denied the assertion, that the measure of limited service was condemned by military men; he had consulted several of the most experienced officers upon that head, who gave it as their decided opinion, that enlistment for a limited period was the best mode of supplying the army with recruits.

Lord Melville condemned the measure of limited service altogether. But it was said that better men were acquired by limited service—What did they mean by better men? Fatter or thinner, taller or shorter? No. What then? Men who were more correct in their moral principles and practice;—but were such men more fit for the army? Certainly not. He deprecated the sentimental and puritanical reveries which had been indulged in with regard to the improving the quality of the soldier. The materials of which good soldiers were composed, were truly described by *Serjeant Kite* in the play; "if any 'prentices have severe masters, any children have undutiful parents, if any servants have too little wages, or any husband too much wife, let them repair to me."—The men that had hitherto formed the British armies were men of stout hearts and habits; dissipated and thoughtless indeed, but men of spirit and courage; lovers of bold enterprize. These were the materials of which an army must be composed; give him such men, though not of the better description, they were the fittest for soldiers; keep the better at home. Upon these grounds, he must now vote for the clause as it stood.

The Duke of Gloucester expressed his concern, that it should be said by a Noble Viscount, that the men most suited to the painful but honourable duties of a military life, were the dissipated and the thoughtless. According to his conception of the subject, according to his experience of the character of the soldier, that man was most patient under suffering in the service of his country, who held most sacred the personal and social duties, and he was most ready to resign his life in the field of battle, who knew that, without fortitude, all that he estimated most highly must be surrendered.

The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the other clauses of the bill read and agreed to.

The bill was passed next day, after a short discussion, without a division.

Monday, March 21.

Lord Erskine presented a petition from John Bellenden Kerr, Esq. against the claims of Sir James Innes Kerr, Bart. &c. to the Roxburgh peerage, which was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Privileges before whom the said peerage cause is pending.

The Lord Chancellor presented a bill for the better regulating the administration of justice in Scotland, the transmission of appeals, &c. which was read a first time. His Lordship accompanied the bill with no description whatever of its outline, but simply moved that it be read a first time and printed; and he said, when the copies were on the table, he should submit a proposition on it to their Lordships.—This bill very little differs from the bill presented by Lord Eldon last session.

Lord Bathurst moved the second reading of the orders in Council bill.

Lord Erskine opposed the bill, as being founded in a measure of which neither the legality, justice, or necessity, had been proved.

Lord Selkirk censured the orders in Council, as being almost nugatory with regard to the enemy, and harrassing and irritating with respect to neutrals. He regretted, that at such a period as this, which Ministers

ters themselves denominated the very crisis of our fate, they should have so misapplied their time as to have merely employed themselves in enhancing to the enemy the price of coffee and sugar.

Lord Redesdale contended, that the bill was justifiable according to the law of nations.

Lord Hawkesbury supported, and Lords *King*, *Lauderdale*, and *Grenville*, opposed the bill. A division then took place, and the motion was carried by a majority, proxies included, of 116 to 59.—The bill was accordingly read a second time.

Tuesday, March 22.

Lord Lauderdale rose to make a motion against the commercial policy of the orders in Council. In a speech of considerable length, the Noble Lord argued against the principles on which the orders had issued, and contended, that they would ultimately destroy our commercial interests with America, and the general prosperity of the country. He concluded, by moving eight resolutions, directed against the justice and policy of the orders in Council, as they appeared to his Lordship to distress the commercial interest of this country, and as they seemed calculated to depress our character in the estimation of civilized nations.

Lord Bathurst, in a speech of considerable length, commented upon each of the resolutions proposed, and maintained that the effects of the orders in Council had been beneficial.

The question being called for, the resolutions were rejected on a division 21 to 56.

Monday, April 4.

A petition was presented by Lord Holland, on the part of the Guildry of Arbroath, claiming for Scotland the privileges of the Trial by Jury.

Tuesday, April 5.

The second reading of the Scotch Judicature bill was postponed till Thursday: and on the motion of Lord Grenville, the Lord President, and two senior judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, were directed to deliver in their answers in writing, to the Lord Chancellor, to the questions proposed to them last year.

April 6. and 7.

Mr Brougham and Mr Campbell were finally heard at the bar, on behalf of certain petitioners from Liverpool, Manchester, &c. against the clause in the orders of Council bill, for prohibiting the exportation of Jesuit's bark to France. *Earl Bathurst* then moved the third reading of the bill. Lords Albemarle, Erskine, and Holland, reprobated in strong terms the measure, as being impolitic, cruel, and inhumane. It was supported by ministers as a wise and efficient measure, and provoked by the decrees of the Ruler of France. The bill was then read a third time and passed, on a division, 110 to 44.

Upon the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for the better Administration of Justice in Scotland, the *Lord Chancellor* rose, and observed, that from the great increase of commerce and manufactures, agriculture, and population, in that part of the United Kingdom, the business of the Court of Session in Scotland, and the appeals to this House, had increased to so alarming a degree, that it became necessary to adopt some measure for the better and more prompt administration of justice in that country. With this view, having given the subject the most mature and deliberate consideration in his power, he proposed the present bill, as the most effective measure that could be adopted. It was not his Lordship's intention to enter minutely into the merits of the bill at present, but merely, after a few observations, to move the commitment of it before the recess. It was his wish to divide the Court of Session into two Courts of Judicature, instead of three: that eight of the Judges should preside in the one, to be called the Inner Chamber: and the remaining seven in the other, to be called the Outer Chamber; each to be a Court as to the other; and that the dernier resort should be by appeal to this House. He proposed this division in the first instance, wishing, in all such cases, where alterations were to be made in the administration of justice in any country, to introduce such alterations gradually. With respect to the trial by Jury, he considered, with the great Lord Mansfield, that this was a sort of innovation upon the constitution of the Scotch laws, which should, if made at all, be made with the utmost caution and circumspection; it was therefore his intention that the Commissioners who should be appointed under this bill, should, among various other matters, inquire how far, and in what particular cases, the trial by jury could with propriety and effect be introduced into Scotland.—His Lordship concluded by moving the second reading of the bill.

Lord Grenville congratulated the House, that the necessity of adopting some measure for the better Administration of Justice in Scotland was at last thought advisable by noble Lords on the other side of the House. His Lordship still thought it would be most expedient to divide the

Court

Court of Session into three, instead of two Courts. The trial by jury might, he conceived, be most beneficially introduced, and it was anxiously desired. He should not give any opposition to the bill at present, he hoped it would be so modified as to meet the ideas of those who were peculiarly interested in it, though he confessed he had certain prejudices on this subject which would not easily be removed.

Lord Melville observed, that other persons might have similar prejudices in a contrary way, but he conceived reform and amendment should proceed progressively. He coincided with the noble and learned Lord, with respect to the introduction of trial by jury.

Lord Lauderdale warmly advocated the introduction of trial by jury in Scotland; and, after some observations in explanation from the Lord Chancellor, the bill was read a second time.

Friday, April 8.

ROXBURGH ESTATE APPEAL.

The House met at two o'clock, pursuant to a special adjournment, to hear counsel in the important Scots appeal case respecting the estates of the Dukedom of Roxburgh, John Bellenden Kerr, Henry Gawler, and John Seton Karr, Esqrs. appellants. Sir James Norcliffe Innes, Bart. and Col. Walter Kerr of Littledean, respondents. Mr John Clerk was heard at great length for the appellants in this first division of the cause. The Counsel in this appeal are very numerous. Sir Samuel Romilly, Mess. William Adam, and J. Hargrave; the Lord Advocate and Solicitor General for Scotland, the Hon. Henry Erskine, Messrs John Clerk, Adam Gillies, James Moncrieff, William Horne, &c.

The Counsel were heard for their repective clients for 36 days; and on the 28th of June, the Hon. Henry Erskine was heard for General Ker, and Sir Samuel Romilly for Sir James Innes Ker, in the question whether Lady Essex Ker, and Mr Bellenden Ker, should be heard in the Committee of Privileges on the right of Sir James Innes Ker, or General Walter Ker, to the Roxburgh Peerage.

The Lord Chancellor then addressed the House at some length. From a review of the arguments on all sides, he laid it down, that Lady Essex Ker did, in fact, claim the dignities in question, for she asserted her right to be better than that of the other two claimants. No petition, it was true, had been presented for her, but still the House had been in the use to hear parties having an interest against the claims of others, even although they did not, at the same time, endeavour to substantiate their own right. As to Mr Bellenden Ker, the case was different.—He did, indeed, under the charter 1646, and under the devolution clause in the deed 1648, maintain, that neither Sir J. N. Ker or General W. Ker, were heirs called to the dignities but he did not even alledge, under either of these deeds, that he had any claim to the dignities whatever. The property he claimed under a different deed. The House, no doubt, had a right, if they chose it, to hear parties claiming only a negative interest, such as Mr Bellenden Ker's was but this was resorted to merely to protect themselves from the chance of recognising a claim which ought not to be sustained. There was little probability of any thing of the kind occurring here, where the Lord Advocate was to be heard for the public interest in Scotland, and the Attorney General for the public interest in this country. His Lordship therefore moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee, that Lady Essex Ker is entitled to be heard in the Committee of Privileges, but that Mr Bellenden Ker is not; reserving to him, however, to be heard on the import of the words "Eldest Daughter," and Heirs Male." His Lordship expressed some doubt as to the possibility of finishing this case during the present session. Unquestionably it would be impossible, if their Lordships did not attend. In that, however, he begged it to be recollected, that no blame was imputable to him. He hoped they would be pointed in their attendance on Thursday, at one o'clock.

Earl Suffolk concurred in enforcing the necessity of a pointed attendance on Thursday; the more particularly when the importance of the case was considered, and when it was understood that the cause cost the parties One thousand pounds every day it stood for hearing, and that there were not Members to form a House this day till four o'clock.

On Thursday June 30. in the Committee of Privileges, Mr Brougham was heard on behalf of Lady Essex Ker, and the Lord Advocate and Attorney General for the Crown.

On Friday July 1. after hearing Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr Erskine for their respective parties, the Lord Chancellor moved, that the farther consideration of it be postponed till the first Tuesday in next session. If his Lordship should not then be in office, to accommodate the parties as far as lay in his power, he said he should attend and deliver his opinion on the case; and if he should die in the mean time, he should leave his opinion in writing.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Feb. 26.

Danish Neutrality.

Mr Canning said, that as many misrepresentations had gone abroad respecting the papers from which he had read extracts, he was anxious to lay them before the House, as far as was consistent with the public good. He therefore moved "for copies and extracts of the correspondence between Lord Howick and Mr Garlicke, our Minister at Copenhagen, in November and December 1806, and January 1807, about the actual or expected violation of the neutrality of Holstein by the French armies."

Some conversation ensued of a desultory nature, when Mr Sheridan, in a long speech, supported the motion, and moved an amendment, calling for all information received last year by Ministers respecting Copenhagen, and the equipment of the Danish fleet for the purposes of France. He also moved for papers in vindication of the conduct of Mr Garlicke.

After a short debate, the amendment was rejected, and the original motion carried on a division, 140 to 19.

Army Estimates.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the army estimates,

The Secretary at War was happy in being able to state, that at no former period had the army of this country been superior in spirit and discipline, and at no former time had it been equal in numbers, the whole establishment amounting to no less than 300,000 men. The regular infantry establishment of 1807 was 109, 000, and that for the present year was 132,000 men, and the difference between the actual numbers and this establishment was now only 13,000 men, whereas last year it had been no less than 53,000. In the cavalry there was a slight reduction, but it was hardly worth mentioning. The royal waggon train was reduced to 500 horses, and though last year it was intended to reduce the whole of that corps, when it was recollected that these horses were actually employed in the public service, in the works carrying on about the different royal palaces, and on the military canals, and that the service which they performed was done at a cheaper rate than could be done by hiring horses, he did not think that any reasonable objection could be made to the maintenance of this body. The militia was nearer to its establishment than it was last year, notwithstanding that 24,000 men had been drafted from it into the regular army. In the Staff there was a small variation from the increase that had taken place in the Staff abroad. The volunteer corps were nearly in the same state in which they were last year. The foreign corps were somewhat increased from an addition that had been made to the German legion. The Royal Military College, and the Compassionate List, were both somewhat augmented. The general result of comparison was, that the estimates for the present year exceeded those of the last 592,000l.; but after deducting from the estimates now before the Committee the various items of expence which used formerly to be introduced among the extraordinaries of the army, the real difference was reduced to somewhat less than 100,000l. He concluded with moving his resolutions conformably with the estimates.

A long desultory conversation ensued, of no great interest, between General Fitzpatrick, Mr Long, Mr Huskisson, Mr Calcraft, Lord Henry Petty, Mr Lushington, and Mr Robinson, which turned chiefly upon the merits of the different systems of recruiting for a limited time, or for life.

Mr Windham complained of the precipitancy with which public business was carried on, and particularly on the manner in which Ministers pressed the consideration of this subject.

The Hon. C. A. Cooper then moved the different sums necessary for the ordnance department, amounting in the whole to somewhat upwards of 5,300,000 l.

After some conversation, the resolutions were severally put and agreed to.

Monday, Feb. 29.

Lord Castlereagh moved the order of the day for taking into consideration his Majesty's message, for bestowing a pension on the family of the late Lord Visc. Lake, (which was agreed to) and said, an application of this nature had been deferred during the life of the late Lord, from a personal delicacy on his part, and a magnanimous feeling of pride, in maintaining, by his own private fortune, the dignified station his merits had procured him from his Sovereign, and heightened by the intimacy and favour of that Noble Branch of the Royal Family (the Prince of Wales.) This motion now became necessary; it was so, to prove the gratitude of his country: No General had ever performed more gallant and useful exploits, in which he had always followed the example so usefully held out by the Commanders of the French armies, which was placing himself as a conspicuous mark of boldness and enterprise to his own soldiers; ever prodigal of his own blood, he insured victory after victory in India,

India, where his acquisitions were immense, no matter what were the objections existing against our system of government in that country. His family had been left destitute by his death, and he hoped it would be needless to enforce the claims of the family through their illustrious head, at least to be continued for two successive generations. He then moved the pension of 2000*l.* per annum.

Mr Whitbread said, the Noble Lord had enjoyed a very lucrative situation, and had, at a particular period, received a sum of 9000*l.* for his services; he could not, then, with decency himself have made such a demand. He admitted he was a great soldier, but by no means superior to British soldiers in general. He thought the family by no means so much in distress, but he would accommodate the family, if needful, with a supply, but certainly inferior in income to that proposed by the Noble Lord.

Mr Wharton spoke highly in favour of Lord Lake's claims, and considered it much in his favour that he had, though he possessed such powerful influence and great emoluments, returned home in rather indigent circumstances.

Mr M. A. Taylor knew his Lordship's family to consist of seven children, and each was only given by Lord Lake's will 1500*l.* legacy; could the House then be niggardly of their bounty in cases of a public nature, where we were otherwise so prodigal.

Lord Castlereagh said, that, after the payment of the legacies left by the late Lord Lake, and some debts, there would not remain for the daughters half as much as had been stated; and, in short, they would have only a pittance.

Sir Francis Burdett objected to the motion altogether, unless it were accompanied by assurances of Ministers that all sinecure places and reversionary grants should be abolished for ever.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer perfectly agreed with the Hon. Baronet who spoke last, that the people of England had a right now and at all times to claim from that House a vigilant attention to the economical management of their affairs, but he believed the Hon. Baronet would not convince the House or the country that parsimony, in rewarding eminent services, was the best or truest economy.

Mr Bankes said, that, under all the circumstances of the case, he must agree in voting for the motion. He disapproved, generally, of the want of discrimination on the part of Ministers, in bestowing titles upon persons who had not sufficient fortune to support their rank, and who must then either become pensioners of the Crown, or burdens upon the people.

The House divided twice. The first was upon the grant of the pension generally. Ayes 210——Noes 26. The second division was (as we understand) upon the pension being granted from the date of the battle at Delhi. Ayes 202——Noes 15.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

Mr Whitbread felt that he would require a great portion of the indulgence of the house.—He should think it necessary to bring in review the public transactions of the last year on the continent. Much time had been already occupied, but unnecessarily, in getting information.—He must therefore proceed upon the inquiry with such information as we have. It will not be contended by the Gentlemen opposite, that the House have, by their address to the throne, prevented themselves from agreeing to the resolutions which he had to propose. With respect to the time of bringing the question forward, he thought there could not be a better period than when symptoms of distress ran high. Of this the petitions for peace lately presented to the House were unequivocal proofs. These petitions were not influenced by any individuals of consequence, nor by any parties, but were the effusions of public calamity and distress. The language of them was the most respectful to the House, and the most dutiful to the Sovereign. Towards the close of the American war, what turned the current of war towards peace but the sufferings of the people? I hope those sufferings will now meet with attention; and if I am not able to impress upon his Majesty's Ministers, or the House, the necessity of a peace, I trust the people will persevere in their endeavours to be heard. I stand up the determined enemy of eternal warfare—(*Hear! hear! hear!*)—the determined advocate of peace, if it can be obtained with honour. He considered peace as more likely than war to prove our safety. They called it a war purely defensive. But what probability is there of their being able to curb the enemy? Have we any means of attacking France? If all the abilities of the nation were united for the purpose, where could their ingenuity discover a point of attack? In the speech from the throne it was said, that the peace of Tilsit was a most disastrous event to Russia. So far from that, it was the saving of the remnant of the Russian army. The French Emperor, if he had followed up his victories merely as a soldier, might have annihilated it. The offer of mediation by Russia has been represented as a consequence of an agreement made at the peace of Tilsit; whereas the offer had been made to a Noble Lord (Lord G. L. Gower) three days previous to the sign-

signing of the treaty of peace. That Noble Lord, in his answer to a note of the Baron de Budberg, thus expresses himself respecting peace:—"My Court will always be ready to concur in negotiations so founded; her only view in war being to obtain a solid and durable peace." Was this the only view of England during the last war?—The same Noble Lord was Ambassador when that destructive coalition was formed against France in 1805. The objects of this league were, 1st, the evacuation of Hanover; 2d, the restoration of the republics of Holland and Helvetia; 3d, the re-establishment of the King of Sardinia; and 4th, guaranteeing the integrity of the Neapolitan dominions. I do not say that these objects were improper at the time; but was it possible to effect them? If they should now continue to be the objects of the war, I fear, indeed, that peace with France will be for ever impossible. But when the mediation of Russia was offered, it was a golden opportunity of entering into negotiation, which no wise statesman would have suffered to pass by. From the dispositions of the Emperor of Russia, there could be no doubt of his wish to promote the pacification on terms favourable to England; and there was a moral certainty that France would have accepted of that mediation. But this offer was treated with coldness and distrust. The Ambassador was instructed to demand, in the first instance, a communication of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit. The very proposition was an affront. When they could not get the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit, they insisted on a commercial treaty. The acceptance of the Russian mediation, it was said, would be risking the safety of the country. Does accepting a mediation infer an obligation of acceding to the terms afterwards? The measures of Ministers tended to persuade the Emperor of Russia to break the treaty of Tilsit, which would have been his ruin. (*Hear! hear!*)—It was gross political folly. In the whole of this affair the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shewed such complete inconsistency as to prove that he was not the person fit to guide the foreign relations of the country in perilous times. To refuse the mediation of Russia with France, and afterwards solicit her mediation with Denmark, was not a bad specimen of this inconsistency. He expatiated on the refusal of the Austrian mediation, took a comprehensive view of the whole subject, and concluded an able speech, by moving the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, that the conditions stipulated by his Majesty's Ministers for the acceptance of the mediation offered by the Emperor of Russia, were inexpedient and impolitic.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, on the subject of the mediation offered by the Emperor of Austria, was unwise and impolitic, and not calculated to ascertain how far the restoration of the blessings of peace might or might not have been attainable, through the means of such mediation.

Resolved, That this House feels it incumbent upon itself to declare, that there is nothing in the present circumstances of the war, which ought to preclude his Majesty from embracing any fair opportunity of acceding to, or commencing a negotiation with the enemy, on a footing of equality, for the termination of hostilities on terms of justice and honour.

Mr Herbert seconded the first resolution on its being read from the chair.

Mr George Ponsonby rose under great disadvantages, after the admirable speech he had just heard. With the two first resolutions he perfectly concurred; but as to the third, he differed from his Hon. Friend as to the necessity of pressing it at that moment. Were it carried in that House, Ministers would be compelled to make some effort at negotiation; and though that was true policy, yet this might not be the fittest time to press it upon them. By such a measure, consequences might result unfavourable even to the views of the Hon. Mover himself. Were a peace made, and that peace a bad one, the Minister might reproach the House, and say, You forced me to it, You are the authors and makers of it. He certainly had no opinion of the sincerity of Ministers. And if Ministers, after their rejection of mediation, were now to apply immediately, Bonaparte might say, How is it that you, who refused proposals six weeks ago—you, who in fact sent away the Austrian Ambassador, come now with offers of peace? But this he did not say to encourage Ministers in their views. He thought peace our true policy, and he wished them to take every opportunity to procure it.

Mr Wilberforce considered, that no offer of mediation could have been more questionable than that of Russia, under the circumstances in which she was placed, and Ministers were consequently justified in the caution with which they had proceeded. He agreed with Mr Ponsonby, that it would be highly impolitic to enter into any resolutions at present, which, in their nature, could have a tendency to excite a clamour for peace; an object which, instead of being accelerated, would, by such a proceeding, be greatly retarded. He consider

sidered Ministers perfectly sincere in the professions they had made, nor did he see any possible motive they could have in being otherwise. Peace, he thought, would not be rejected, if it could be obtained on safe and honourable terms; and the Minister who could procure it on such terms would be entitled to the gratitude of the people. Though some classes might suffer by the war, yet it was not by embarrassing Ministers that they could hope to obtain peace. He conjured Gentlemen, therefore, not to press at present a question so fraught with national disadvantage, and implored the people to bear a little longer the inconveniencies of the war, in the reasonable hope of being ultimately rewarded with an honourable and permanent peace.

Mr Blaxford, in a maiden speech, most powerfully engaged the attention of the House. He lamented the prejudice and perversion of opinion and talent to which a spirit of party and faction seemed capable of delivering over some descriptions of men. There were those who turned with indifference or scorn from the hardships of their own countrymen, while struggling in the cause of the honour and independence of the country, and who shewed themselves tenderly alive only to the sufferings of America and Denmark. But such men misinterpret the opinion and feelings of the country. The country values wealth, and much of its power and energies depend upon that wealth; but under circumstances like the present, this nation knows that wealth must be subservient to honour. That sentiment neither Bonaparte, nor the friends of Bonaparte, wherever they move, nor all the violence of his sanguinary decrees, will ever be able to extinguish. It is not to be extinguished by the partial sufferings of some of our manufacturers, no, nor could it be extinguished by the complete stagnation of our whole trade. Those who hold a different language of the character of their country, can be only the indisposed few who endeavour to blow every spark of disaffection and discontent into a flame, and to place in an odious light the conduct of the present Administration, chiefly because they feel the damning contrast which it exhibits with their own. Men who, while in opposition, were clamorous, while in government were impotent; whose apathy was called moderation, and whose attempts to delude the people were dignified with the name of patriotism. Give him much sooner the inflexible firmness, the persevering fortitude, even the generous despair of the men who now guided the destinies of the nation, than the pusillanimous precaution of those who would seek for comfort and ease at the expence of honour and security. Fresh aggressions, and new in their form, called only for fresh resistance, and more determined resolution. Such, at least, he trusted were the sentiments with which his Majesty's Ministers were nerved, and that he might venture to say of them, what the poet said of the resolute and just:—

> Si fractus illabatur orbis,
> Impavidum ferient ruinæ.

Lord Mahon expressed his decided approbation of the resolutions of the Hon. Member below him.

Mr J. Smith depicted, in strong language, the deplorable state of the commerce of the country; and declared, that in voting for the Hon. Gentleman's resolutions, he was actuated by no party motives, but by a desire to serve his country, as an independent Member of that House.

Mr Canning rejoiced that the question had been this night argued on its own merits, and not upon the principles and spirit of a party. He admitted the general proposition, that peace was desirable; but did Hon. Gentlemen recollect the spirit in which the enemy had made war against our commerce and manufactures? Had they forgotten that, even in the time of peace, a vessel had been seized because it was laden with British commodities? He then entered into a defence of the conduct of Ministers in their conduct towards Austria and Russia on the business of their mediation for a general peace; and maintained, that the moment Ministers heard of the fatal battle of Friedland, they sent off a messenger to Lord Levison Gower, to instruct him to convey to the Emperor of Russia their anxiety to bring about a general peace, and offering the unbroken strength of this country to be used by Russia in bringing about that desirable object.

Mr Sheridan declared his resolution to vote for all the propositions. He contended that Ministers had rejected two offers for peace, and that they ought not to be trusted to reject another.—He moved for adjourning the debate, but at the request of Mr Adam, withdrew the motion.

Mr Adam said, he would vote for all the three propositions. His opinion was, that Ministers had by their conduct

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put a bar to any overture towards peace being proposed by them, or to them, and until that bar was removed by a declaration of that House, he very much feared there would be no hope of peace for the country.

After a few words from Mr J. Smith and Mr Wilberforce, and a reply from Mr Whitbread, the House divided on each of the resolutions in order.

1st Division—Ayes 70——Noes 210.
2d ——— —Ayes 67——Noes 211.
3d ——— —Ayes 58——Noes 217.

Adjourned at five o'clock in the morning.

Thursday, March 3.

Sir J. Newport moved for certain papers respecting the restoration of Mr Gifford to his office of Accountant General of the Customs in Ireland, from which he had been dismissed by Lord Hardwicke. He considered that gentleman as having been a principal instrument in fomenting the differences between the Protestants and Catholics.—After a long conversation, the motion was negatived by a majority of 103 to 57.

Mr Calcraft then rose to move for certain papers relative to the force and equipment of Sir R. Strachan's squadron, which, he alleged, had been under the necessity of quitting its station from a want of provisions, in consequence of which the French squadron had escaped from Rochefort.

Mr Wellesley Pole gave a flat contradiction to this statement. The first authentic intelligence, he said, which Sir R. Strachan received of the escape of the enemy, was on the 29th of January, and Sir Richard did not delay a moment going in pursuit of them—on the 18th, the day after the enemy sailed, each line of battle ship had on board ten weeks provisions of bread, 13 or 14 of other provisions, and six weeks and five days provision of water. The Mediator, a cut-down 74, had been got ready to sail with provisions for the fleet on the 21st of December. Had she been able to have sailed at that time, she would have reached Sir Richard Strachan long before the enemy sailed; but the weather was so tempestuous, that she could not sail before the 6th January, and was not cleared of her provisions by our squadron before the 19th. Before, however, the Mediator had been got ready, the Adrian cutter had sailed with victuallers for the squadron on the 14th of November, and had joined on the 30th. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in the course of his speech, entered into a short statement of the disposition of our naval force. A sufficient naval force, he said, was in the Mediterranean; Cadiz was properly blockaded—so was Brest; Madeira was looked at; the West Indies safe; and we had a sufficient force to have an eye on those gentlemen in America, if they were at all disposed to be troublesome. The papers moved for were ordered.

Friday, March 4.

A second motion for receiving a petition from Liverpool against the orders in council, was negatived by a majority of 111 to 57. Mr Adam then made his promised motion relative to the reading of extracts from official papers not before the House, the object of which was to censure the conduct of Mr Secretary Canning, for the official quotations he made in his luminous speech on the late motion of Mr Ponsonby respecting the Copenhagen expedition.

Mr Canning said, the Hon. Gentleman had said the least upon that part of his argument which required the most; he alluded to official misconduct. In all the instances quoted by the Hon. Gentleman, the parties who complained of a breach of duty when papers were read without any message from his Majesty, objected at the time to those who attempted to read such papers. Mr Canning particularly alluded to the articles which charged him with stating transactions at Foreign Courts, and wished to know whether it was the intention of the Hon. Member to criminate him, on the ground of having made any improper disclosures. The dispatches to Lord Howick were not withheld on the 3d and 8th of February, as the Hon. Member had described. Under all the circumstances of the motion, he could not avoid saying, that whatever objections might be made to his conduct, in a constitutional sense, or on any other ground, the resolutions moved by the Hon. Gentleman could answer no possible good, as they merely expressed personal enmity. Mr Canning then made a profound obeisance to the chair, and to both sides of the House, and retired amidst loud and continued cheering. The motion was negatived by a majority of 163 to 67.

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Historical Affairs.

SPAIN.

THE intelligence from this quarter continues to be of the highest importance. But before giving any details of the successes of the Spanish Patriots, we shall (according to the order adopted in our last Magazine) proceed with the continuation of the transactions of the traiterous Junta at Bayonne, or rather of Bonaparte himself, by whose orders, it evidently appears, all their measures were previously planned and published. A paper, entitled the Bayonne Gazette, was established in that city, on the arrival of Bonaparte, for the sole purpose of giving publicity to the foul proceedings which he had influenced the Spanish Nobles to adopt in regard to his concerted revolution of their monarchy. For we understand that after his departure from Bayonne on the 10th of July, the paper was discontinued. It is from this publication we now give

Further Proceedings of the Junta at Bayonne.

On the 27th June, the Junta at Bayonne held their 12th meeting. It was the day appointed for the acceptance of the new constitution. In the chamber where they sat were erected a magnificent throne and a richly decorated altar, the service of which was performed by the Archbishop of Burgos. His Majesty, being seated on the throne, delivered the following speech:—

"Gentlemen Deputies—I was desirous of presenting myself in the midst of you, previous to your separation from each other. Assembled in consequence of one of the extraordinary events to which all nations in their turn, and at particular conjunctures, are subject, and in pursuance of the dispositions of the Emperor Napoleon, our illustrious brother,———*your feelings have been those of his age.*

"The result of these sentiments will be consolidated in the constitutional act, which will be forthwith read to you. It will preserve Spain from many tedious broils which were easily to be foreseen, from the disquietude wherewith the nation has been so long agitated.

"The turbulence which still prevails in some of the provinces will cease, as soon as the Spaniards shall have been apprised that their religion, the integrity and independence of their country, and their dearest rights are secured; as soon as they shall discover the germs of their prosperity in the new institutions—a blessing which the neighbouring nations have not obtained, but at the expence of bloodshed and calamities of various kinds.

"Were the Spaniards assembled here in one body, all of them, as having the same interests, would be animated with the same sentiments. Then should we not have to bewail the misfortunes of those, who, misled by foreign intrigues, must be subdued by the force of arms.

"The enemies of the Continent, by the disturbances which they have excited in our country, expect to become masters of our colonies. Every honest Spaniard must open his eyes, and all must crowd round the throne.

"We carry along with us the act which ascertains the rights and reciprocal duties of the King and his people. If you are disposed to make the same sacrifices with us, then shall Spain be speedily tranquil and happy at home, and just and powerful abroad. To this we solemnly pledge ourselves in the presence of God, who reads the hearts of men, and rules them according to his good pleasure, and who never forsakes those who love their country, and fear nothing but their own consciences."

The act of constitution was then read over in a loud voice; and the members of the Junta, on the question being put, unanimously declared their acceptance of it.

The President delivered a short address in answer to the King's speech, after which the several Members took the following oath:—"I swear obedience and fidelity to the King, the Constitution, and the Laws."

The Junta then attended his Majesty's levee to pay him their respects upon this occasion. His Majesty gave them the most gracious reception, and conversed with them more than an hour.

The following proclamation has been published at Bayonne:

"The illustrious Emperor of the French and King of Italy, our dearest and most well-beloved brother, has transferred to us all his right to the Crown of Spain, conveyed to him by the conventions entered into with King Charles IV. and the Princes of his House, by treaties of the 5th and 10th of

May. Doubtless Providence has given its sanction to our intentions, as it has opened to us so wide a career; it will also furnish us the necessary strength to establish the happiness of a noble people, whom it has committed to our care. It alone can read our soul, and we shall then be fortunate when we, in answer to so many hopes, shall be able to give a proof of having accomplished the glorious task which has been imposed upon us. The maintenance of the holy religion of our forefathers, in the happy state in which we find it, and of the integrity and independence of the monarchy, shall be our first duties. Assisted by the good spirit of the clergy, the nobles, and the people, we hope again to restore the time when the whole world was full of the glory of the Spanish name; and we also hope to establish tranquillity in the circle of every family, and to confirm the happiness of the people by a well regulated organization. The establishment of public prosperity, with as little injury as possible to private interests, shall be the spirit of our administration. May our people be made happy, then shall we glory in their prosperity. What offering can be more pleasing to us? We shall reign, not for ourselves, but for the Spaniards

I. THE KING.

"*Bayonne, June* 10. 1808."

His Majesty the King of Spain set out from Bayonne at six in the morning of the 9th July, on his journey to Madrid. His Majesty the Emperor accompanied him for the first post. On the separation of the two Sovereigns, the King took into his carriage M. D'Azanza, Minister of the Indies, and the Duke del Parque, Captain of the Life Guards. His Majesty entered Spain by Irun, and was expected to reach St Sebastian's at two o'clock on the same day, the 9th, where he was to remain until the following day. His Majesty has near a hundred carriages in his suite. The members of the Junta set off in three divisions; the first on the 8th, the second on the 9th, and the third on the 10th; each of which will alternately accompany his Majesty on his journey.

If we were to accredit the French accounts of his reception, from the moment of passing the frontiers to his arrival on the 12th of July at Vittoria, it might be said that few sovereigns ever found a more cordial welcome among affectionate and devoted subjects than himself. From Vittoria, which is about twelve leagues from Bilboa, and one hundred miles from Bayonne, he proceeded to Burgos, in Old Castile, where he arrived on the 14th. He was greeted with the most enthusiastic acclamations, and every possible proof of loyalty, during the whole of his journey. Illuminations, fire works, the congratulations of the civil and spiritual authorities, and the fervent effusions of a happy and contented people, were all united to grace his triumphant career. In a proclamation issued at Vittoria by the new Monarch, *who derives his right to govern from Providence*, he does not conceal his feelings at the unexpected and vigorous confederacy formed by the Patriots. He is evidently affected by the dangers with which he is threatened, and by the obstacles which he has to surmount. He must have been acquainted with the capture of the French fleet at Cadiz, and with the victories of the Patriots in Arragon and Valencia; but upon these points both the Moniteur and his Catholic Majesty are equally silent.

The following is the proclamation above alluded to.

"Don Joseph Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the Constitution of the State, King of Spain and the Indies:

"Spaniards!—On entering the territory of a people, the government of whom *Providence has confided to me*, I feel it my duty to explain the sentiments which I entertain.

"On ascending the throne, I rely upon finding among you some generous souls, who will second my efforts to restore this people to the possession of their ancient splendour. The constitution, to the observance of which you are about to pledge yourselves by your oaths, secures the exercise of your holy religion, and of civil and political freedom. It establishes a national representation, and restores your ancient Cortes in an ameliorated form. It appoints a Senate, forming the guarantee of individual liberty, and the support of the throne in critical circumstances, and constituting also an honourable asylum and reward to those who shall have performed signal services to the state.

"The courts of justice, the interpreters of the laws, divested of passion and favour, shall, in pronouncing judgment, be impartial, free, and independent.

"Merit and virtue shall be the only claims to the holding of public offices.

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"Unless I am disappointed in my wishes, your agriculture and commerce shall flourish, free from those restraints which have hitherto retarded their prosperity.

"Desirous of ruling according to the laws, I will be the first to give an example of the honour which should be paid to them.

"I enter among you with the greatest confidence, surrounded by those meritorious individuals, who have concealed from me nothing which they have thought necessary for your interests.

"Blind passion, false rumours, the intrigues of the common enemy of the Continent, anxious only to separate the Indies from Spain, have plunged some of you into the most dreadful state of anarchy. My heart bleeds at the view of it; but this evil, however considerable it may be, may instantaneously cease.

"Spaniards! *only unite around my throne.* Conduct yourselves so as that internal disturbances shall not deprive me of that time which I wish to employ in labouring for your happiness, nor deprive me of the means of accomplishing that object. I esteem you enough to persuade myself, that you will make every exertion to obtain and merit that happiness, which is the dearest object of my wishes. I, THE KING.

"Vittoria, 12th July 1808.

"By order of his Majesty, the Minister Secretary of State.

"MALIANO LUIS DE URQUIJO."

On the 20th of July King Joseph arrived at Madrid, where he was received (according to the French accounts published in the Madrid Gazette) with the same acclamations and rejoicings which he met with at Vittoria;—but the following very different account of his reception is given in private letters from that city.

Madrid, July 23.

"On the 13th of this month, at 12 o'clock, was announced by the discharge of artillery, which was not at all attended to, and by the ringing of bells, which were scarcely heard for an instant, the approach of Joseph I. King of Spain. The bell-ringers were threatened with most severe chastisement; but they would not perform the duty required. During this interval, patroles of French, attended by cannon and ammunition, paraded the streets of the city to prevent disorder, by inspiring terror. On the 20th the new Monarch made his triumphal entry, with his officers and troops; a day for us the most melancholy and distressing. Orders had been given that banners should be displayed from the windows; but this command was not merely disregarded, but all the doors, windows, and balconies, were closed; no one quitted his house, except in the neighbourhood of Puerto del Sol, where some few came out to see what was passing. At the time the King approached any street where a few people might be collected, orders were given to be uncovered; but instead of obedience, the Spaniards turned their backs, and left the place. Not one native complimented the stranger with huzzas; some small number before the royal carriage, hired for the purpose among the adherents of France, grumbled rather than applauded. Some few French courtiers followed, rather to gain admittance to the Sovereign, than to congratulate him on his reception.

"We are surprised and disgusted on seeing the acclamations and rejoicings with which Joseph was welcomed, according to the false statements of the Madrid Gazettes. According to these, the streets were brilliantly illuminated, and filled with Grandees and company of high rank and distinction; no such exhibitions were admitted, and no persons of title and honour were present, for scarcely an individual of family remained in the city to witness the ceremony.

"To-day it has been directed that the Counsellors of State attend to swear allegiance to Joseph and his new-fangled constitution. This ceremony is to be forced upon them. I am also informed that the same command has been given to the Secretaries, to comply with which they were very reluctant; but nothing would satisfy the Government; they were constrained to assent, and in the same spirit every submission will be exacted. I need not say in what degree such compliance is obligatory upon them.

"Orders have also been given for the display of banners, illuminations, free theatrical performances, and bull-

fights

fights to-morrow. All the diversions will be for the French, for the people are too melancholy to partake of them. Great numbers leave the district, not to witness such scenes.

Madrid, July 27.

Note.—In order to give the lie to the shameless manner in which the Court Gazette spoke of the proclamation of Joseph, as King, we give an authentic description of the proceedings on that occasion:—

"The proclamation of Joseph took place in this capital on the day of St Jago, a circumstance which ought to make every good Spaniard remember the exertions that were shewn by our ancestors, in former times, to shake off a yoke certainly less severe than that which is now sought to be imposed on us. The ceremony took place amidst the most unequivocal symptoms of universal disgust. The grand Standard Bearer of the Court, and his eldest son, who would on a proper occasion have been so zealous of the honour of officiating in their places, fled precipitately from the town, that they should not be obliged to wave the royal banner. The place was supplied by the infamous Duke, who sold the nation in the treaty of the 27th of October last. Campo Alange, and his son, names for ever to be detested in the records of our peninsula, were the only grandees that assisted in that ridiculous farce. The people of the surrounding towns and villages, who are always eager to accompany such scenes with their acclamations, now kept themselves tranquil at home. The inhabitants of Madrid, so fond of public amusements, left the theatres deserted, notwithstanding the entrance was free, and there was particular study in the representation and decorations. The houses, instead of presenting a magnificent appearance, with exquisite ornaments and splendid illuminations, either remained unornamented, or there were only seen on them some shabby decorations, sufficient to preserve the inmates from the military commission with which they were threatened in case of disobedience. One of the principal houses in the middle of the great street disregarded all fear, and refused to make any demonstration. The Corregidor, who, at the accession of our beloved Ferdinand, employed all his zeal and authority to restrain the popular enthusiasm, was obliged, on this occasion, to pass from habitation to habitation to back obedience and compliance. The public money from the national treasury, scattered thro'out the streets and squares, was not picked up by a single person, because it served the purposes of so odious a being, and was, as it were, transformed into French money with the stamp of Napoleon. Such, Emperor of the French, are the auspices with which your gentle brother was crowned in the capital occupied by the remnant of your armies. If this true relation reaches your ear, it ought to be sufficient to deter you from your mad and criminal projects. The resistance you meet in all the provinces, all the towns, roused in all their courage, have they not convinced you of a truth already generally recognised, that the nation which exerts itself to shake off a foreign yoke, is invincible? Do you desire to perpetuate a war so unjust in its object, so bloody in its successes, and from which no result can arise but infamy, dishonour, and perhaps your own ruin? Make us not to abhor the nation over which you rule, and which nature and state connections have for above a century made our allies and friends. Restore to us our amiable Ferdinand, restore to us our august Royal Family, deliver up the monster that has devoured us, that the nation may do itself justice upon him. Respect the rights of generous England. Treat us, in fine, like a great, free, and independent nation, and peace will immediately be made."

The stay of the new King in the capital of his new kingdom has been of short duration. He was giving daily grand entertainments, and it is even said was daily in a state of intoxication. These merry meetings were suddenly discomposed by the arrival of the news of Dupont's surrender, on the evening of the 27th of July. Things began now to wear a different appearance. All was bustle among the French, whose countenances were greatly changed. The army, said to be only 12,000 men, were ordered to be ready to march; while Joseph was busy in collecting all the plate belonging to the royal palace and churches, and the money in the treasury, all of which was packed up in waggons. In the evening of the 29th, the first di-

vision

vision of the army marched, another division on the 30th, and late in the evening of the 31st, Joseph himself, with the rear guard, set off from Madrid, and took the road to Segovia. On the 1st of August not a Frenchman was to be seen in Madrid. They destroyed 300 pieces of cannon, and 30,000 muskets, and wetted all the powder in the magazines. It is said that all the grandees who had accompanied Joseph from Bayonne, had fled from Madrid into different provinces.

The retreat of Joseph back to France, protected by such a small force as 12,000 men, will at least be a matter of some hazard; and hopes are entertained, that unless he is joined by Marshal Bessieres, who was likewise retreating from Burgos to Pampeluna, with about 15,000 men, he may yet be intercepted. According to the last accounts from Corunna, an army of 40,000 Gallicians and Asturians had been put in motion under the command of Generals Blake and Ponte (accompanied by an English officer, Major Roche,) who were to execute some grand plan formed by the Council of Oviedo. By an intercepted dispatch from Gen. Savary to Gen. Dupont, we learn that the latter is ordered to retreat to Madrid if possible, as a great force was advancing to the capital from Gallicia.

Having mentioned Gen. Savary, who distinguished himself by his intrigues with the Emperor of Austria after the battle of Austerlitz, (and who has no doubt been employed in the same honourable way with the Spanish Nobles at Bayonne) we may be permitted to notice, that it is announced in the Madrid Gazette of the 13th of July, that King Joseph had created Gen. Savary Duke of Rovego, with the honours of a Grandee of Spain, and Generalissimo of his armies.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH ARMIES BY THE SPANISH PATRIOTS.

We now come to the details of the various successes obtained by the Spanish Patriots over the French armies;—the most important of which is the

SURRENDER OF DUPONT'S ARMY.

ANDALUSIA.—The Patriots have obtained in this province the most important success which has yet crowned their arms;—no less than the surrender of Gen. Dupont's army at Andujar, (as was predicted in our last numb. p. 543.) besides that of a corps of 6000 men under Gen. Wedel, who was coming from Madrid to reinforce Dupont. The following official account of this important event, is given in a letter from Captain Sam. Whittingham, who was sent by Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, Lieut. Gov. of Gibraltar, to attend the Spanish Gen. Castanos in the field, and which has been transmitted by the General to Lord Castlereagh, and inserted in the London Gazette of August 16.

Head-quarters, Andujar, July 21. 1808.

SIR,

I had the honour to inform you, in my letter of the 17th of July, that in a council of war, held on that day at head-quarters, it was resolved that the division of Marquis de Coupigny should join that of Major General Reding, and that the attack upon Baylen should be undertaken with the united force of the two divisions, whilst the third division and the reserve should occupy the attention of the enemy by a feigned attack upon Andujar. Major-General Reding entered Baylen on the morning of the 18th, at nine o'clock: He met with little opposition. The enemy retreated towards La Carolina. The General wrote to the Commander in Chief for orders, either to advance against Andujar, or pursue the column which was retiring upon La Carolina. General Castanos ordered him to advance upon Andujar without delay.

On the 19th, at two o'clock in the morning, the General received information of the retreat of the French from Andujar. Lieut. General Pena, with the reserve, was ordered to advance immediately towards Baylen. The French began their retreat at nine o'clock P. M. 18th July.—A letter from General Reding informed the Commander in Chief, that he intended commencing his march from Baylen towards Andujar at three o'clock A. M. 19th July. At two o'clock P. M. the advanced guard of General Pena's division came up with the enemy. At this moment an express arrived from Major General Reding, to inform the Lieut. General, that he had been engaged with the division of General

neral Dupont from three o'clock in the morning till eleven; that he had repulsed the French, and remained master of the field of battle. The guns of the advanced guard of Lieut. General Pena's division had scarcely begun to fire, when a flag of truce arrived, to treat upon the terms of a capitulation. The discussion did not last long. General Dupont was told he must surrender at discretion.

Lieut. General Pena halted and formed his division upon the heights of Umbla, distant three miles from Baylen; between four and five o'clock General Casterick, aid-de-camp to Bonaparte, was sent by General Dupont with orders to treat with General Castanos in person.

At nine o'clock P. M. Major General Reding informed the Lieut-General, that during the truce, he had been treacherously attacked by General Wedel, who was just come from La Carolina with a reinforcement of 6000 men; and that the battalion of Cordova had been surprised and taken prisoners, together with two field-pieces.

The negotiations lasted till the evening of the 20th, and the glorious result I have the honour to enclose, as also as exact an account of the killed and wounded on both sides, as I have been able to collect in the hurry of the moment.

The French themselves acknowledge the bravery and steadiness of the Spanish troops; their firmness, constancy, and perseverance, under the greatest possible privations, are worthy of the admiration of the world, particularly when it is remembered that half the army is composed of new raised levies.

The Marquis de Coupigny is detached with his division to take immediate possession of the passes of Sierra Morena.

General Castanos deserves the highest praise for his well conceived plan, and for the cool determination with which he has carried it into execution, in spite of the popular clamour for an immediate attack on the position of Andujar.

Whilst the negotiations were carrying on, General Castanos received an intercepted dispatch from the Duke of Rovego to Dupont, ordering him to retreat immediately upon Madrid, as the army of Gallicia was rapidly advancing. This determined the General to admit the capitulation of General Wedel.

French Force.—Division of Dupont, 8000 rank and file, ditto of Wedel, 6000, —14,000.

Spanish Force.—Reding, 9000, Coupigny, 5000, Pena, 6000, Jones, 5000.—25,000; of this total one half peasantry.

Nearly 3000 of the French killed and wounded.

From 1000 to 1200 of the Spaniards killed and wounded.

Terms of Capitulation.—The division of General Dupont prisoners of war. The division of General Wedel to deliver up their arms till their arrival at Cadiz, where they are to be embarked and sent to Rochefort.

There no longer exists a French force in Andalusia.

(Signed) S. Whittingham,
13th Light Dragoons.

According to the Spanish accounts, the Patriots have made a valuable acquisition of military implements by Dupont's surrender. They have got 3000 horses, a fine train of artillery, 10,000 muskets, great quantities of clothing of all kinds, &c. besides 75 waggons loaded with gold and silver plate, and other valuable articles, the plunder of the churches and houses in Cordova and Andujar.

On the 23d of July, the Supreme Junta of Seville sent the following congratulatory letter, on the surrender of Dupont's army, to Lord Collingwood:

"*Most Excellent Lord*—It is with the greatest satisfaction that the Supreme Junta informs your Excellency of the happy success which our arms have had over the French army under Generals Dupont, Wedel, and Gobert, they having laid down their arms, as is set forth in the enclosed papers, which accompany this for your information, being persuaded of the noble interest your Excellency has in our most just cause. The victory could not have been more complete, and there does not remain one Frenchman in Andalusia; there not being a single individual of the three divisions, which, by their own statements, amounted to more than twenty thousand men, that has not been either killed or taken prisoner.

"The rejoicing is so general and so lively, that an idea of it cannot be given; and we expect it will be the same in

in your Lordship's squadron, through the favour which the Spanish nation owes to British generosity.

God save your Excellency.

(Signed) FRANCISCO DE SAAVEDRA.
VICENTE HORE,
ANTONIO ZEMBRANO.
ANDRES MINAN.
JUAN BATISTA ESTELLER,
Secretary of State.

Palace of the Alcares of Seville.
July 23, 1808.
To his Excellency Adm. Collingwood.

General Castanos, who has been appointed Commander in Chief of the royal armies, after the surrender of Dupont, addressed the following most animated proclamation to the Andalusians, inciting them to perseverance in the common cause, and to complete the work so gloriously begun.

GEN. CASTANOS TO THE ANDALUSIANS.

Valiant Andalusians!—The flame of patriotism has in a few days burst forth with such brilliancy, that it has consumed the oppressors of the nation.

You desired to be free, and in a moment you found a protecting Government, and an army anxious for battle and for triumph.

Those legions of Vandals, who for a time surprised some of your cities, which they delivered up to plunder; the insolent men, puffed up with the victories they had gained over nations that were not united; who sold by wholesale the plunder of Europe, and laid waste the most fertile fields with fire and the sword, have felt what the love of country and religion can do.

Valiant Andalusians, yours is the glory of Marengo, of Jena, and of Austerlitz. The laurels that adorned the brows of those conquerors are at your feet.

Immortal glory to the hero who has renewed in the Sierra Morena the exploits of Fabius Maximus. Our children will say—"Castanos triumphed over the French, and his glory did not fill the houses of our fathers with mourning."—Unfading laurels to the brave heroes who destroyed the insolent oppressors of the human race! Blessings upon the wise Government that defended our rights, and prepared our triumphs!

Yet you are not Andalusians alone, you are Spaniards--Fly, children of Spain—fly to your brethren on the Ebro, the Douro, and the Xucar; fly to break the chains of the captives of the Tagus, of Manzanares, and of Lobregat.

Blot out from the Spanish soil, even to the last footstep of these perfidious wretches—Avenge in their blood the insults they have offered to the shade of a weak and cowardly Government—Hear you not the cries of the murdered on the 2d of May? Do you not listen to the lamentations of the oppressed? Are you not moved by the secret sighs of our Ferdinand, weeping his separation from his countrymen?

War and vengeance!—Tremble, tyrant of Europe, upon your throne, where you are covered with all sorts of crimes.

Valiant Andalusians! think no sacrifice too great that is to recover your King and restore your independence. You possess a country—Be a great nation—Follow the paths of glory and of virtue, which, under the God of Armies, have led you to this first victory!

VALENCIA.

A supplement to the Seville Gazette of the 6th July contains an official confirmation of the defeat of Gen. Moncey.—It shortly states that Moncey, having advanced to the walls of Valencia, made a very spirited attack, but it was so well answered by the fire from the city, that, on the following morning, the enemy struck their tents, and quitted the environs of the city, leaving a great number of dead, and the fields covered with their wounded, and, after much hesitation, took the road to Almanza, on the frontiers of Murcia. This relates merely to the last attack, which determined the enemy's retreat. An article from Granada, which accompanies the gazette, contains the following more detailed account. The attacks commenced on the 23d of June, and the French were in the outset successful, defeating the army of the patriots, and making good their march to the walls of Valencia. The inhabitants, aware of their approach, took every step which vigour, courage, and promptitude required;—arming the whole population, planting batteries at the gates, blocking up the entrances of the streets, cutting trenches across the roads, and filling the ditches with water. On the 27th, the Spanish General Caro attacked Moncey about

bout a league from the city, but was unable to retard his approach. On the 28th, he sent in a flag of truce, offering respect to persons and property, if he were permitted to enter peaceably, but threatening fire and sword, if any resistance were offered. Receiving a determined refusal, he commenced the attack. The defence was long and obstinate, and completely successful. The enemy successively attempted to force the gates of Quarte and St Vincent, but they were repulsed with dreadful slaughter, and their dead lay heaped in the streets, while the patriots, protected by the walls and heavy artillery, lost very few men. In the evening, the enemy retreated, leaving five pieces of artillery, and the troops sent in pursuit brought in eight more, but they were spiked;—3000 of the enemy found their graves under the walls of Valencia. The remainder, between 2 and 3000, retired across the Xucar, and took the road to Almanza, and measures had been adopted to cut off their retreat.

CATALONIA.

The success of the patriots in this province also, according to the Coruna Gazette, has been decisive. A French corps of 9000 men marched from Barcelona to Taragon to join another corps, which had failed in an attempt to enter Manresa, and was forced to fall back. Both corps then proceeded along the sea coast, from Barcelona to Arens, levying contributions, and committing various excesses; but being at last met by the patriots, they were forced to retreat with great loss, leaving behind them their artillery, ammunition, and money. They retired to Barcelona, where, of 15,000 men who formed the army of observation of the eastern Pyrennees, only 8000 remained, and many of them severely wounded. The defeat of the French near Barcelona, and their being obliged to retire to the forts, are mentioned in dispatches from Lord Collingwood; and an article in the Oviedo Gazette adds, that after they had thrown themselves into Fort Montjuci, which commands the harbour of Barcelona, the patriots carried it by storm, and put the whole garrison to the sword, but suffered most severely themselves, their loss being estimated at from 4000 to 5000 men.

ARRAGON.

The failure of the French in all their attempts against Saragossa, is also further confirmed by Lord Collingwood's dispatches; and in a Saragossa gazette extraordinary, we have a journal of the military operations before Saragossa, from the 23d of June to the 5th of July inclusive. The attacks on the city were incessant; after an action on the 23d of June, in which the French suffered considerably, Gen. Lefevre retired to Epila, where he was attacked, and would have been totally defeated, but for the flight of two divisions of peasants; he, however, lost 1000 men. On the 27th, having been reinforced by General Verdier with 2400 men, the French advanced to the walls of Saragossa and Torrero. Of the latter place they made themselves masters, by the treachery of the commander of artillery, who ordered back all his cannon, and who was afterwards shot as a traitor; but they were driven from Saragossa, with the loss of 800 men killed, a great number wounded, six pieces of artillery, five cases of ammunition, &c. &c. The possession of Torrero, however, afforded them an opportunity of battering the city. On the 28th, a powder magazine blew up, by which 14 houses were destroyed, and 200 persons killed, and the enemy took advantage of this circumstance, and of the night, to attack the city in three places, but they were repulsed in every quarter, and one of their columns was completely destroyed. On the 29th and 30th, and on the 1st, 2d, and 3d July attacks were made every day, but they all failed; and on the 3d, the important post of Torrero was retaken from the French, whose cavalry was reduced to 13 horses, and their infantry nearly destroyed. The remnant retreated to Tudela, and the wounded were sent off to Pampeluna. The French appear to have been tampering with Palafox; but that loyal and gallant commander rejected their propositions with contempt.

LEON.—The first check which the arms of the Patriots have met with, has been in this province. Marshal Bessieres had detached a body of French troops, from Pampeluna, to proceed by Burgos, and to take possession of Valladolid. They consisted of 10,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and a great quantity of artillery, under Gen. Lasolles. The Spa-

Spanish General Cuesta had advanced from Asturias, with about 14,000 men, regulars and new levies, 800 cavalry, and 26 pieces of cannon, followed by a body of peasants, totally undisciplined. The French had possessed themselves of Valladolid, and having notice of the approach of the Spaniards, were aware of the importance of keeping the place if possible. They therefore marched to give the Patriots battle. The two armies met at Rio Seco. On the morning of the 14th of July, (according to the Spanish accounts,) the Patriots attacked the French at the point of the bayonet with such fury, that they cut four battalions to pieces, and took four cannon. A column of Gallicians under Count de Mazeda, attacked another column of French, and put them to the rout with great loss. In about two hours the victory was in favour of the Spaniards, who began the pursuit of the enemy with too great ardour, and thereby fell into disorder. The French perceiving this, rallied, and giving a tremendous discharge of grapeshot, followed it up with a general charge of cavalry, which made such havock among the left wing of the patriots, as obliged them to retreat in considerable disorder. At this moment Gen. Blake came up to their assistance with a strong column of carabineers, and a corps of flying artillery, which put a stop to the progress of the French, and the battle ceased about 12 o'clock, having lasted four hours. The Spanish General retreated in good order, in the afternoon, to Benavente; the French not attempting to pursue him. The loss of the Patriots in this action, is said to be only about 4500 in killed and wounded, while they magnify the loss of the enemy to thrice this number. It is positively stated that one half of the French cavalry suffered in the first attack, and in the last charge which they made. The French entered Rio Seco about four hours after the battle, and so enraged were they at their loss, that they committed the most cruel excesses upon the innocent inhabitants. According to the Spanish accounts, upwards of 400 were murdered, among whom were five Franciscan friars, five Carmelites, and three Dominicans. A poor curate, while elevating the host to protect himself from outrage, had his hand struck off with a sabre, and the cup taken from him.

Lord Collingwood's last dispatches are merely a reference to the preceding report of Capt. Whittingham.—But the same Gazette which contained those also exhibits the following article:—

Downing-Street, August 16. 1808.

By a letter received from Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle at Corunna, and from Major Roche at Oviedo, of the 8th and 9th instant, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, it appears that various letters from respectable authorities at Madrid, and also public Gazettes had been received, both at Corunna and Oviedo, stating, that on the 29th ultimo, in the evening, the French began the evacuation of Madrid. Upon the 30th the evacuation continued; and upon the 31st, Joseph Bonaparte, with the remainder of his troops, quitted the capital for Segovia. This measure was attributed to the French having received the account of the surrender of General Dupont's army in Andalusia. The French carried with them all the artillery and ammunition they could find means to convey, and spiked the cannon, and damaged the powder, they left behind; they also plundered the Palaces and the Treasury; they were followed by the Spanish Ministers who had acted under the French, and, in general, by all the French who were settled in business at Madrid. Upon the 31st of July it was believed there was not a Frenchman remaining in the capital.

The Dutch papers, and their extracts from the *Moniteur*, are still silent respecting the transactions in Spain. One of the minor journalists, however, after repeating the old story of King Joseph's *joyous* reception in Madrid, admits that rumours have somehow got into circulation in Paris, of reverses sustained by the French arms in Spain and Portugal, but he sturdily denies that there is one word of truth in them. The intrigues of the English, he says, have completely failed in both countries. They made proposals to the Russian Admiral in the Tagus, but they were rejected with scorn and indignation. That we may at once dismiss all the little French information in our possession, we may offer

fer the following as the substance of several letters of General Dupont, which were intercepted and fell into the hands of General Castanos, previous to the battle of Bayler; they are addressed to General Beliard, and to the Duke de Robego, (the former General Savary) commander in chief of the French armies in Spain:—

Dupont, after giving some details of skirmishes with the Spaniards, expresses his apprehensions of a more serious attack from them, as they were posted on the heights in front of Andujar, as they manifested a regular plan in their attacks, and as his inaction had given them courage. He requests that efficient reinforcements may be sent him, to enable him to resume the offensive, otherwise the flame of insurrection might spread from the southern to the other provinces, and the regular troops which were dispersed might be drawn to take part with the *rebels*. He states the hardships to which his troops had been subjected from the want of subsistence. The peasants having left their cottages and harvests to join the army, the soldiers had been constantly employed in reaping the wheat, and making their own bread; but as they were now obliged to be constantly under arms, this had become impracticable, and they were compelled to subsist on the most disgusting and loathsome food. He requests that medicines and linens for bandages may be sent him immediately, as the enemy had intercepted in the mountains all the moving hospitals and the supplies, &c. "All motives," he adds, "concur to induce us instantly to fight a decisive battle;" and again, "a decisive blow in Andalusia will contribute much to the *subjugation* of all Spain." This last expression will not escape observation. In his *public* addresses to the Spaniards, Dupont affected to deplore the infatuation of the people in rising against *their best friends*, whose only object was to secure to them the *integrity and independence of their country*; but in their letters the total *subjugation* of Spain is avowed to be the *real* object.

How will the journalists of Paris reconcile the *exit* with the *entrance* of their imperial Joseph?—His abandoning a city which they assure us was enraptured with his presence; his running away from a people who had nothing but "Long live King Joseph" in their mouths!—and that too without any proclamation or public act whatever;—not a word of farewell, nor a promise of return!

What must the high-minded Castilians have thought of such conduct in a man calling himself a king!—He entered Madrid as a monarch—he quitted it as a petty thief;—pride and insult accompany his arrival—fear and felony attend his departure. Some of the letters state that Joseph, while at Madrid, on account of his being in a perpetual state of intoxication, was nick-named "Pepe Cuba,"—*Joe Butt*;—Pepe signifying *Joe*, and Cuba *butt of wine*. The same letters state, that this redoubted monarch was so completely panic-struck, that he escaped into the country by a subterraneous passage upwards of a mile from the palace of Madrid, at four o'clock in the morning of the 1st, in company with O'Farrel, and a few other faithful followers. He set off in disguise, being dressed in black, and wearing a patriotic cockade. It was generally intimated to the Spaniards, that the object of his removal was to take a more eligible military position at Segovia, where it was given out that he meant to fortify himself;—but there is reason to believe that he did not even think it prudent to halt at Segovia, but continued his flight to France.

St Yago, Asturias, June 29.

The Supreme Junta of this principality hasten to communicate to the kingdom the information they have received from their Deputies in Great Britain, whose Government offers a succour not only to this principality, but every other principality of the kingdom, as will be seen by the annexed copy of the letter of the English Minister to our Deputies.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S DECLARATION TO THE ENVOYS OF ASTURIAS.

Office of Foreign Affairs, 12th June.

My Lords—I have laid before my Sovereign the letter which you were authorised by the Junta of the principality of Asturias to deliver to me, together with the powers entrusted to you by the Junta, entreating in their name his Majesty's assistance. His Majesty has desired me to assure your Excellencies, that he feels the warmest interest in the reso-

resolution of the principality of Asturias, to sustain, against the atrocious usurper of France, a contest in favour of the independence of the Spanish Monarchy: That his Majesty is disposed to grant every kind of assistance to efforts so magnanimous and praiseworthy.

His Majesty has, therefore, ordered me to declare, that no time shall be lost in embarking for the port of Gijon the succours that you require, as being the most pressingly necessary; he will besides send a naval force, capable of protecting the coast of Asturias against any attempt which France may make, and of introducing troops by sea into the country.—His Majesty will make further efforts in support of so just a cause.

His Majesty has also ordered me to declare to your Excellencies, his readiness to extend the same succours to every other part of the Spanish Monarchy which may be animated by the same spirit as the inhabitants of Asturias, as well as his Majesty's sincere desire to renew those ties of friendship which subsisted so long between the two nations, and to direct his united efforts against any power which may evince hostile intentions against Spain, as well as Great Britain.

I recommend to your Excellencies to communicate, as soon as possible, to the Junta the manner in which his Majesty has received the proposals transmitted by your Excellencies. A vessel has been got ready at Portsmouth, to carry any person you may think proper to dispatch.

I beg your Excellencies to accept the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

PORTUGAL.

The accounts from Portugal are becoming equally interesting with those from Spain, and we trust the exertions of the Portuguese to rid themselves of French despotism will be equally successful. It was on the 6th of June that this spirit of resistance first appeared at Oporto, and was excited by the Spanish troops quartered there (amounting to about 6000,) who hearing of the rising of their brethren in Spain, seized a French General with his staff, consisting of 26 persons, and carried them off. They then disarmed and imprisoned all the French, amounting to about 300. The following account of their future success is given in a letter from Capt. Creyke, of the Eclipse sloop of war, to Sir Chas. Cotton, dated Oporto, June 20.

"SIR,—Since the 10th of June, Oporto has undergone two revolutions, and has been successively in the hands of the French and the subjects of the Prince Regent. After the Spaniards had delivered the forts into the custody of the Portuguese, and the national colours were every where hoisted, the French were again able to establish their authority, in consequence of the weak and undetermined measures of the Governor, Louis D'Oliveira, who is now confined as a traitor, and maintained it till the 16th, the day of Corpus Christi, a great national festival, when it had been usual for the Portuguese regiments to attend with colours flying. The Governor, D'Oliveira, in consequence of orders from Junot, attempted to establish the French flag instead of the Portuguese at the procession. This violent attack on the national custom drew forth the murmurs of the populace to so great a degree, that an attempt to compromise on the part of the Governor had no effect; and on the 18th, in the evening, the day before my arrival here, they were excited to such a degree of fury, that, countenanced by the priests, the people rose in masse, broke open the depots, and supplied themselves with twenty-five thousand stand of arms, and, together with the regulars, formed a most determined and enthusiastic army. From this moment all French authority ceased; and every man, either French, or suspected of being inclined to the French interest, was arrested.

"The Bishop of Oporto was elected as the new Governor, and an army of twenty thousand men sent to meet the French, who had advanced, to the amount of nine hundred, within six leagues of Oporto.

"The enthusiasm has communicated from one to the other, and the Portuguese provinces of Tralos Montes, Minho, and the northern part of Beira, in imitation of the Spaniards, have risen in arms, determined to extirpate the French from their kingdom. From the most moderate accounts, besides what are at Oporto, I may estimate them at upwards of one hundred thousand men.

"All

"All the regular regiments disbanded by the French are forming again with the greatest alacrity, and will soon join them. I have this day had an interview with his Excellency the Governor, conducted to him amidst the shouts and huzzas of the populace.

"To-morrow I send a party of men to mount the guns of a large Brazil ship, the command of which is given to an Englishman, and destined as a floating battery to defend the bridge, in case the French should have the temerity to approach, though such an event is not to be apprehended. If any requisition is made for powder, I shall comply with it; but they have at present abundance of arms, ammunition, and provisions.

"The detestation of the Portuguese to the French is so great, that Captain Jones and myself, after having begged the life of the French Intendant of Police, had the greatest difficulty in conveying him a prisoner to the boat, and the unbounded love and respect for the English alone prevented the enraged populace from tearing him in pieces.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. A. CREYKE.

After this favourable turn of affairs, the port of Oporto was declared open to all British vessels, and an invitation given to resume their former course of trade. The house of Mr Warre, the British consul, which had been occupied by the French Corregidor, Mor, had been restored, with all the furniture and books untouched. A body of French troops, said to be about 4000, under Gen. Loison, which was proceeding from Braganza to Oporto, hearing of the rising of the people, changed his route, and pushed on for Lisbon to join Junot, but before he reached Santarem, he was so harrassed, on his march, by the Portuguese patriots, that one half of his men were either killed or wounded.

Respecting the state of the French at Lisbon, we learn by the last accounts, that Junot, the French Governor General of Portugal, was sensible of his precarious situation, and was preparing for a desperate defence.—He had called in all his outposts, and was provisioning and fortifying forts St Julien, Belem, &c. It is even said that he had ordered 1000 Russian sailors from their ships to construct batteries for the defence of the city, and which would command the roads. We learn also, that hearing of the successful progress of the patriots in Spain, Junot, distrusting the division of Spanish troops attached to his army, said to amount to 4000 men, ordered them all to be disarmed, and sent on board hulks on the river. Junot's force has been variously estimated; at most, it cannot exceed 20,000 men. But what can this number effect against the immense army now on their march to surround him. The British army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, will amount to 20,000. The Portuguese regular troops assembled at Coimbra, amount to as many; and the Spanish General Jones is on his march to Lisbon from Estremadura with 10,000 picked men, flushed with their victories over Dupont, Moncey, and Lefevre. Deprived of all prospect of relief from France, we must consider Junot's situation perfectly hopeless.

PROCLAMATION BY SIR CHAS. COTTON, Bart. Admiral of the Blue, &c. Commander in Chief.

"Inhabitants of Portugal—Deputations having reached me from all parts of the kingdom, soliciting succour, aid, and assistance, and stating to me the loyal, brave, and manly determination of the people of Portugal to establish the Government of their lawful Prince, and to emancipate their country from French oppression:

"I send, agreeable to your requests, ships, troops, arms, and ammunition; and I have directed the standard of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to be reared, round which every loyal Portuguese is hereby invited immediately to rally, and to take up arms in so just and glorious a cause.

"To be successful, Portuguese, you must be unanimous; and, joined by your brave neighbours and friends, the Spaniards, you must not be intimidated by menaces, nor seduced by promises.

"Some months experience must have convinced you of the effect of French friendship; it is now to British faith and assistance, aided by your own energy and efforts, that you will, I trust, be indebted to the restoration of your Prince, and the independence of your country."

(Signed) C. COTTON.

Hibernia, off the Tagus, July 4. 1808.

PRO-

Coimbra, July 18. 1808.

PROCLAMATION OF ADM. COTTON.

"The undersigned Admiral, commanding the fleet of his Britannic Majesty on the coast of Portugal, loses not a moment to make known, that he has received an express from the loyal inhabitants of Sines, and to assure them, as well as every true and loyal Portuguese, engaged in a just, honourable, and glorious cause, such as the re-establishment of its rightful Prince, that all the support lying in the power of his Britannic Majesty shall be given.

"Capt. Smith, commanding his Britannic Majesty's ship Comus, is charged to deliver this express, and instructed to proceed to Sines, in order to lend a prompt and immediate assistance.

"The British Admiral undersigned can assure the inhabitants of Sines, and the whole kingdom of Portugal, that the most energetic, valorous, and decisive efforts have been displayed, with the completest success, to frustrate the perfidious designs of the French against the independence and even the existence of this nation. The French ships in Cadiz have been battered, and compelled to surrender to the brave Spaniards:—The people are in every part risen in arms, and the result cannot fail proving glorious. Similar energy must be attended with the same success in Portugal, and thus will the inhabitants of both kingdoms hold an equal right to the esteem, applause, and admiration of Europe.

"The undersigned has received deputations from the provinces of the north of Portugal, already in arms, swearing to re-establish the Government of their legitimate Prince, and to resist their oppressors. At Oporto, Viana, in Entre Minho e Douro, and part of Beira, one hundred thousand Portuguese have risen in arms; and if their gallant countrymen in the South unite themselves to them, they cannot fail overthrowing the small band of Frenchmen now occupying the capital: But to vanquish, unanimity is requisite; let them not be intimidated by menaces, or be corrupted by promises; let them bravely and resolutely determine to rescue themselves from oppression, and to restore the Government of their lawful Prince.

"General Junot has, even in his last edict, of the 26th of June, fabricated the most sanguinary threats against the inhabitants of Portugal; they are threatened with the destruction of the most loyal and populous cities, and their inhabitants doomed to the point of the sword, by a handful of men, amounting at most to ten thousand, bearing no comparison to the population of Portugal. Woe to the criminal oppressors, if the loyal Portuguese encounter them fearless; the righteousness of their cause must triumph. Noble enthusiasm pervading the ranks can never be daunted, if all access to seduction be precluded. A vigorous resistance, conjoined to the energetic efforts now exerting by your valorous neighbours and friends, the Spaniards, resolutely engaged in the same glorious cause, must have the happiest issue; as yet there are thousands in Portugal anxious to emulate the deeds of their forefathers in loyalty and glory. I repeat it to each loyal Portuguese, that all the aid of which his Britannic Majesty's fleet is capable shall be given in behalf of a cause so just, glorious, and honourable, as the restoration of its lawful Prince, in whose name the standard ought to have been raised in the south, as has been done in the north, for all the loyal to repair to.

"Given on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Hiberria, anchored at the mouth of the Tagus, July 16. 1808.

(Signed) CHARLES COTTON,
"Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's fleet."

On the 12th of July, an expedition sailed from Corke to the assistance of the Portuguese patriots. It is commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, Major Gens. Hill and Ferguson, and Brig. Gens. Fane and Crawford.—The troops are the 5th, 9th, 36th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 5th batt. of the 60th, 71st, 91st, 95th, and 4th royal veteran batt. 20th light dragoons,—besides artillery and engineers, in all about 12,000 men, occupying 80 transports. Another large body of troops, said to be 15,000 men, and under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Harry Burrard, also sailed from Portsmouth, on the 1st of August, in 130 transports, for the same destination. We have no accurate list of the officers or regiments employed in this second divi-

division. On the 10th of August, Gen. Meade sailed from the same port, in the Decade frigate, with some transports, having on board the 18th dragoons, also for Portugal.

On the 21st of July, Sir Arthur Wellesley was off Corunna, all well, where he landed, and was received by the Spaniards with great rejoicings. He continued on shore about 36 hours, and having learnt the successful progress of the Spanish arms, reimbarked, amidst the huzzas of the populace. On the 25th the fleet was off Oporto, where the Gen. again went on shore, with part of his suite, and waited on the Bishop, now Governor, by whom he was most kindly received. He reimbarked next morning, and sailed in the Crocodile frigate for the Tagus, in order to consult with Sir Charles Cotton.

General Wellesley's expedition arrived in Mondego Bay on the 20th July. On the 30th, the General rejoined the expedition, and signal was immediately made to prepare to land. On the 31st, however, this was found impracticable, from the surf on the beach, which, even in the calmest weather, is very high. The Alfred lost from 15 to 20 of her people in sending boats ashore, and some men belonging to the transports were drowned. The marines were encamped close to the town of Fernigo. On the morning of the 1st of August the 5th battalion of the 60th, the 95th, 36th, and 45th regiments were disembarked, and marched towards Lavos, where they were to be encamped till the whole were landed. The last to land was Gen. Craufurd's division, consisting of the 40th, 71st, and 91st. A proportion of artillery was disembarked every day. The joy with which the troops were received by the Portugueze was excessive; as the boats advanced to the shore, the air was rent by the acclamations of the people on the beach, and nothing was heard but blessings on the name of Great Britain, the deliverer of the oppressed. Gen. Spencer arrived off the Tagus on the 1st, with 5000 men from Gibraltar, and was still detained there on the 3d by adverse winds. He was to take the first opportunity of proceeding to Figueira. General Wellesley would probably wait for him, and perhaps for the troops under the command of Gen. Sir Harry Burrard.

ITALY.

Subversion of the Ecclesiastical Estates.

The following extraordinary Proclamation was issued at Bayonne by Bonaparte, and published at Rome on the 21st of May:

Proclamation.

"Napoleon, by the grace of God, and by the constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Rhenish Confederacy, considering that the present Sovereign of Rome has constantly refused to declare war against the English, and to co-operate with the kingdoms of Italy and Naples for the protection of the Italian peninsula; that the interest of the two kingdoms, and the relative situation of Italy and Naples, require that their communication should be interrupted by no hostile power; that the gift of the lands which compose the Ecclesiastical States was made by our illustrious predecessor Charlemagne, for the benefit of Christendom, but not for the succour of the enemies of our holy religion; therefore have we, upon consideration of the demand for passports made by the Romish Ambassador at our Court, on the 8th of March, decreed, and do decree as follows:—[Here follow the different articles of the decree, uniting the provinces of the Papal territory to the kingdom of Italy, and presenting various local regulations as to their government.] In pursuance of a second decree, all Cardinals, Prelates, and other officers of the Romish court, born in the kingdom of Italy, must retire to the place of their birth before the 5th of June, on pain of forfeiting their goods. At Ancona, on the 11th of May, the Papal officers were already dismissed.

A series of official papers have been published at Palermo, by order of his Sicilian Majesty, which give a striking view of the atrocious treachery and violence which has been exercised at Rome against both the person of his Holiness, whom all true Catholics deem sacred, and the rights spiritual and temporal which he possesses.—"We must, however," says the Italian commentator on these documents, "remark at the commencement, that this last act of the French Ruler (viz. the seizure of Rome,) which

which violates at once the most sacred principles of our holy religion and the law of nations, evidently proves, that, intending to destroy all ancient Governments, the family of Buonaparte wishes, above all, with a view to establish their atheism, to destroy the Roman Catholic religion, being fully aware that it cannot build up his own tyranny, except upon the foundation of impiety; and, in fact, the Emperor of the French had no other intention, in thus endeavouring to destroy the Catholic worship, than to eradicate from the minds of the people whom he enslaves every notion of respect, and every sentiment of obedience to the head of the Church of Christ, whom he has with that view strove to dishonour, by forcing him to enter into a league with himself; or, in other words, to be his accomplice in those robberies which he commits against every kind of property, public and private. But the Spirit of God has given to the Holy Father strength to resist these suggestions of the enemy of men, and has enabled him to display an energy worthy the best ages of the church.

The 1st Note is dated from the Palais Quirinal, from Cardinal Pamfili to M. Lefebvre, and is dated the 2d of March. It complains, in the most glowing language, of the French Commandant, in forcibly depriving the Chevalier Altieri of the government of Rome; of placing a guard at the Post-office, and opening all the letters, in defiance of the public law; of forcibly incorporating the Papal troops with those of France, and placing guards on all the printing houses, and thereby depriving his Holiness of the liberty of the press.

The 2d Note is from the same Cardinal to Lefebvre, remonstrating, in the name of his Holiness, against the proceedings of the French commander, in imprisoning and threatening the officers of his Holiness with banishment, because they were averse to unite with the French against the inclination of their Sovereign.

The 3d Note is written by the Secretary of his Holiness to such Cardinals as were ordered by the French to quit the Papal dominions.—Their names are Cardinal Guiseppe, Doria Pamfili, and the Pope's Minister, who was replaced by Cardinal Gabrielli.

The 4th Note is from Cardinal Gabrielli to Lefebvre, complaining of the behaviour of the French, in imprisoning and banishing of other Cardinals, natives of Italy, as well as of Naples.

The 5th Note requires the Treasurer of his Holiness to give two Cardinals, banished to the north of Italy, 1000 ecus each.

The 6th Note is from Cardinal Gabrielli to Lefebvre, complaining of the French officers having seized a number of the Papal troops, and confining them, and requiring their liberation.

The 7th Note is from the same to the same, signifying, that after the forced incorporation of the Italian and French troops, his Holiness had called those of his troops who still remained faithful to him, to wear a cockade different from the rest, that the public might not ascribe to him the excesses of the French.

The 8th Note is from M. Champagny, addressed to Cardinal Caprara. It calls upon the Pope to declare war against England, and in the event of his refusing to do so, threatens to overturn the Government, and to establish another, which will make common cause with Italy and Naples against the common enemy. The Note then concludes with an expression of regret that the Cardinal Caprara's demand for passports compelled his Imperial Majesty to consider Rome in a state of war with France.

This last Note was followed by a long Declaration in name of his Holiness, and signed by Cardinal Gabrielli. It is a truly eloquent and interesting composition, and we shall give it if possible in our next.

ADDRESS OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO THE KING.

On Wed. July 20. the Right Hon. Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty, at the Queen's Palace (being introduced by Lord Rivers, the Lord in waiting,) with the following address, which was read by the Recorder:—

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

"The humble, dutiful, and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen,

men, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

" *Most Gracious Sovereign,*

" We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, with hearts full of dutiful affection to your Royal Person, and inseparably attached to the honour and prosperity of your Government, humbly desire to approach your throne, and represent to your Majesty the sentiments of a free and faithful people.

" While we contemplate, with horror and indignation, the atrocious perfidy and wanton violence employed by the ruler of France, to reduce under his yoke the Spanish Monarchy and the Spanish people, we cannot refrain from expressing our joy and exultation, at the pure and animating spirit of patriotism, displayed by that high-minded and gallant nation, in defence of their dearest rights and privileges. They have appealed to the generous feelings of your Majesty for protection and support, and they have not appealed in vain. You, Sire, have felt as the Sovereign of a free people, who, by extending his powerful aid to a nation struggling for liberty and independence, holds forth to the world a happy and practical illustration of the blessings which his own subjects enjoy.

" The solemn declaration, by which your Majesty has been pleased to recognise the Spanish nation as a natural friend and ally against the common enemy of all established governments; the frank, disinterested and inspiriting pledge which you have given, that you have no other object than that of preserving unimpaired, the integrity and independence of the Spanish Monarchy; the wisdom, liberality and promptitude of the measures consequently adopted by your Majesty's Government, have excited in our breasts the most lively and grateful sensations.

" We have to entreat your Majesty's acceptance of our most cordial thanks for the noble and liberal system of policy by which your councils have been, and continue to be, actuated towards Spain; and we beg leave to assure you, that, in contributing to the success of your royal interposition in a cause at once so great and glorious, and so peculiarly congenial to the spirit and feelings of your people, no exertion shall be withheld, no sacrifice shall be spared, on our part, to preserve twelve millions of fellow-freemen from being accursed with the most galling and profligate despotism recorded in the history of the world.

" In the measures which your Majesty may think proper to adopt for accomplishing this great end, you may, Sire, rely with the firmest confidence upon the affectionate, zealous, and enthusiastic support of your loyal citizens of London. We feel ourselves identified with the Patriots of Spain; we sympathise in all their wants; we participate in all their wishes; and we humbly beg leave to express our fervent hope, that the glorious struggle in which the Spanish nation is engaged, aided by the energies, resources, and magnanimity of the British empire, may succeed, not only in asserting the independence of the Spanish Monarchy, but in ultimately effecting, under the protection of Divine Providence, the emancipation of Europe, and the re-establishment of the blessings of peace."

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

" I thank you for your very loyal and dutiful address. I accept with pleasure your congratulations on the prospect opened to the world by the brave and loyal exertions of the Spanish nation against the tyranny and usurpation of France, and on the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and Spain.

" In aiding the efforts of the Spanish nation, I have been actuated by no other motive than that of affording the most effectual and disinterested assistance to a people struggling for the maintenance of their ancient Government and national independence.

" I have no doubt I shall continue to receive from you, and from all classes of my people, the same zealous and affectionate support which I have experienced on so many and on such important occasions."

They were all very graciously received, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

Address of the City of Edinburgh to the King.

THE following Address having been transmitted to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, has been by his Lordship presented to the King; which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

We, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of your Majesty's good city of Edinburgh, deeply feeling the momentous importance of the present crisis in the fate of Europe, crave permission to approach your royal throne.

Representing the ancient metropolis of a kingdom long famous for maintaining its liberties against invasion, and sharing the benefit of your Majesty's paternal Government, it is impossible for us to behold, without the keenest interest, the gallant struggles of the Spanish nation against foreign tyranny, since our own experience teaches us the blessings of legitimate freedom, and the history of our ancestors shews us how it ought to be defended. When we consider the eventful and invigorating spectacle of a gallant and injured people, rising to a man in defence of their laws, their King, and their religion, against unprovoked and treacherous invasion, we cannot but nourish the animating hope that Providence has destined the presumption of the oppressor of Europe to be the instrument of ruining his usurped power. It was, when possessed of all the resources of Spain, when wasting in the extensive plans of his own ambition, but in which she had not the remotest interest, the treasures of her colonies, and the blood of her subjects, it was then that the present ruler of France was pleased, in the wanton insolence and lust of domination, to occupy her capital with his soldiery, to massacre its loyal inhabitants, to deceive, dethrone, and lead into captivity her unfortunate Monarch and Royal Family. Thus he has at once treated with the foulest perfidy a nation celebrated from its earliest history for rigid adherence to public and to individual faith, and stigmatized with insolence and contumely a people proverbially jealous of national and of personal honour.

May we be permitted to hope that an aggression, unparalleled in history for the treachery in which it commenced, the undisguised effrontery with which it was avowed, and the cruelty by which it was enforced, as it has already converted the most passive and useful ally of France into the most formidable enemy, may teach the other nations of Europe how little is to be expected from submission to such a foe; how much may be hoped from decided, determined, and uncompromising resistance. Above all, from the measures, alike prudent, liberal, and active, already adopted in your Majesty's Councils, we are encouraged to hope, that no aid which the resources of your Majesty's kingdoms can supply will be withheld from those Patriots who are now in arms, not solely in the cause of Spain, but in that of Britain, of Europe, and of the world. If it is the pleasure of God that their noble efforts shall be finally unsuccessful, let it not be recorded as a cause of their failure that Britain was a cold and indifferent assistant in so glorious a struggle. But if, as we hope, trust, and pray, the issue of the contest shall be successful, may it be written in the annals of Spain, that, not alone the wisdom of her patriotic councils, and the enthusiasm of her brave warriors, but the ready, the decided, unconditional, and disinterested succours of Britain, saved her from the yoke of a worse than Moorish conqueror, and aided her to erect, in the preserved independence and renovated energy of her Government, an unsurmountable barrier against his insatiable ambition.

That God may grant your Majesty a long and happy reign, and may vouchsafe to direct your Councils at this important

portant crisis to the weal of Britain, of Spain, and of Europe, is the unfeigned and devout prayer of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh.

Signed, in our name, by our appointment, and in our presence, and the seal of the said city is hereto affixed.

DONALD SMITH, Provost.

SPEECH OF THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK, AT THE GLASGOW CIRCUIT, *April* 30.

After his Lordship had, in the usual manner, inquired whether there were any persons present who had cause of complaint against the judicial conduct of the Sheriffs of this District, he, in a highly eloquent and impressive manner, spoke nearly as follows:

GENTLEMEN SHERIFFS,

"From the silence which prevails after the proclamation now made, I conclude, that no person has any complaint to make against you; this, indeed, is no more than I expected from the character of yourselves, and of your principals. This ceremony of calling up the Sheriffs at the conclusion of each Justice Eyre, and making open proclamation for any person to come forward who thinks he has been injured by them in the exercise of their office, is of considerable antiquity in our Law, and was originally of great utility. At the time when the ceremony was enjoined, almost all our Sheriffdoms were hereditary in the families of great and powerful Barons, who often were the rivals of the King himself, and from whom, therefore, if they were guilty of oppression, the people subject to their jurisdiction were little likely to obtain redress. It was, therefore, wisely provided by our ancestors, that, at the conclusion of each Justice Eyre, before dismissing the Jury, the Sheriffs should be obliged to stand up and answer to any complaint made against them before the Grand Justiciar, invested with the whole Majesty of the Law, and armed with the power of the whole array of the district.

"Thank God, we live in times, when the original cause which led to this ceremony no longer exists. The office of Sheriff is now intrusted to professional Gentlemen, qualified by their education to administer justice with ability, and without power, without temptation to transgress the laws; and, besides, from their judgments, there lies a regular appeal to the Supreme Courts of Session and Justiciary.

"But, although the original reason for this ceremony has ceased, I am far from thinking that it has become useless. On the contrary, I hope and trust that it never will be abolished. While I sit here, it shall never be omitted. We all must feel how apt the best of us are to become intoxicated with power, and, therefore, how useful it must be from time to time, to remind Magistrates that they are responsible for their conduct. Even if I thought this ceremony might now be safely discontinued as to you, I would wish it to be preserved for my own sake—for I cannot thus remind you of your Duty and of your Responsibility, without, at the same time, being reminded of my own; and I am not vain enough to think, that such responsibility is less necessary for me than for you. Perhaps the higher the office and the greater the power, it is the more useful that frequent opportunities should recur of reminding Magistrates that their power is conferred on them for the benefit of others, and that, in the exercise of it, they are accountable to their superiors.

"Gentlemen Sheriffs, and you, my Lord Provost and Gentlemen of the Magistracy of the City;

"Before concluding, allow me to say a few words applicable to the state of the criminal business in this place, and to the situation of our Country in general.

"Although, from the list of criminals to be tried at this Eyre, the business had at first rather a formidable aspect, I am happy that it has ended with so little trouble to us all, especially to the Gentlemen of the Jury; but, even in the worst view of it, I must, in justice, say, that the number of criminals in custody for trial was comparatively small, in reference to the immense population of this district of the country. But if reference be made to the list of criminals in other countries, even in our sister kingdom of England, we shall see just cause to be proud and thankful that our lot has been cast in a land, whose inhabitants are so distinguished for the Virtuous Simplicity of their manners.

"A few days before I left home, there was transmitted to me, officially, by the Secretary of State, a printed list of all the commitments and prosecutions for criminal offences in England and Wales for the three last years; and horrible to tell, the least number of commitments in any of these years was considerably above four thousand, and above three thousand five hundred were actually brought to trial. It is not stated in the document, whether London and Westminster are included in that number; if they are not included, then the number is about fifteen hundred more.

"This is a fact, Gentlemen, which I perceive fills you with astonishment, and I confess that I could not have believed it myself, if I had not read it in an official document.

"I

"I had not time, and indeed it would have been a work of great labour, to make an accurate inquiry, and comparison; but, to hazard a guess, I should be disposed to say, that, setting aside our two Rebellions, the above number of criminal trials in England, in one year, is nearly equal to the whole number which has occurred in Scotland since the Union.

"Supposing this calculation to be accurate, or in any remote degree accurate, it calls upon us for very serious reflections, and to consider, if we can discover the causes of this proud inferiority—allowance must, no doubt, be made for a difference which has always existed in the population of the two countries—for it would be unreasonable to suppose that the number of crimes must not, in a great degree, be in proportion to the number of people in any two countries.

"It may be said also, that Commerce and Manufactures hardly existed in this country during the earlier period of the last century—true, but now at least, in those respects, we are treading fast on the heels of England, and yet, thank God, the same consequences do not follow. In this very city and district where I now sit, Commerce and Manufactures of all kinds have been long introduced, to an extent equal to any place or district of the kingdom, the capital alone excepted—and yet it was stated by a political writer but a few years ago, that one Quarter Sessions at Manchester sends more criminals to transportation than all Scotland in a year.

"We must, therefore, look to other causes for the good order and morality of our people, and I think we have not far to look. In my opinion, that cause is to be found chiefly in our Institutions for the education of Youth, and for the maintenance of Religion.

"The institution of Parochial Schools, in the manner and to the extent in which they are established in Scotland, is, I believe, peculiar to ourselves; and it is an institution, to which, however simple in its nature, and unobstructive in its operation, I am persuaded we are chiefly to ascribe the regularity of conduct by which we are distinguished—the child of the meanest peasant, of the lowest mechanic in this country, may (and most of them do) receive a virtuous education from their earliest youth. At our Parochial Schools, they are not only early initiated in the principles of our Holy Religion, and in the soundest doctrines of Morality, but most of them receive different degrees of education in other respects, which qualify them to earn their bread in various ways, and which, independent even of religious instruction, by enlarging the understanding, necessarily raises a man in his own estimation, and sets him above the mean and dirty crimes, to which the temptations and hardships of life might otherwise expose him.

"But this is not all; the children of our poor no sooner leave the Parochial School, than their improvement and confirmation in every virtuous and religious principle is taken up by the Clergyman of the parish. Here, to be sure, we cannot boast of the same superiority over England as in the article of Parochial Schools, for England has also the same Holy Religion, and a most learned, pious, and respectable body of Clergy—But even here, I think, we have reason to pride ourselves in the comparison. God forbid that I should say, that our Clergy, in piety, in learning and in general respectability, are superior to the Clergy of England! I neither say so, nor do I think so—but this, at least, I may say, that in every quality which can adorn the character of a Clergyman, and qualify him to be useful to his flock, the Clergy of Scotland never have been surpassed by any order of Priesthood since the world began.

"But where I think our superiority over England in this respect consists, is this—that holding our form of Church Government—our mode of worship—the respectability of our Clergy to be respectively equal, we have the advantage in this, that every Clergyman here must, by the indispensable provisions of the law, reside within his own parish, and discharge the duties of his sacred function in person. This must necessarily create a parental affection in a Minister towards his flock, a respectful attachment in the people towards their Minister, which, in the nature of things, cannot exist, where non-residence to any considerable degree is indulged to the principal Minister, and where frequent removals happen among the Curates, and of course, but a precarious connexion can subsist between them and their people. Between two orders of Clergy, thus differently constituted, however equal in other respects, it is not difficult to see which of their labours are most likely to be successful.

"Let us then, Gentlemen, be thankful for the blessings we enjoy. While we venerate the general Constitution of England, by our Union with which our Liberties have been secured on a surer basis than by the old Constitution of Scotland, let us not undervalue our own local Laws and Institutions, by which essential advantages are given to us, and which we ought not rashly to endanger by attempting violent innovations, the full bearing of which it is impossible to foresee.

"Let us feel our way in our improvements,

ments, and be quite certain that we have not, by improvement, endangered the advantages we already have, before we grasp at more.

"Above all, Gentlemen, let it be our first resolution to defend our Constitution as it stands, and to take care, at least, that it shall not be endangered by external aggression.

"And here, Gentlemen, I am proud to think, that I am uttering these sentiments to men whose feelings are congenial with my own—that I am addressing the Magistrates and people of a city, who have set an example of genuine Patriotism, which can never be forgotten while the Independence of Britain is preserved. Let us never hear again of the selfish spirit of Trade. Let us never again be told that Merchants look only to their Immediate Interest.—You were the first to prove, that, applied to this Empire, those contracted maxims are as false, as they are illiberal and rude. You were the first to prove, that Commerce, fostered by Liberty, inspires the purest principles of Patriotism, and that the Merchants of Britain are indeed the Honourable of the Earth. The first to feel, as being the most exposed to, all the difficulties of the present moment, you were the first to declare your determination never to compromise the Interests and Independence of your Country. Laying aside all private difference of opinion—rising above the miserable bickerings of party—putting to shame the turbulent virulence of contending factions, you were the first to raise the voice of an United People, expressing to your King your unalterable resolution to suffer all privations, to undergo all hardships, to brave all dangers, in defence of his Crown, and of the Independence of your Country.

"It is not to be disguised, that our very Existence as a Nation is at stake. Our enemy has sworn to accomplish the ruin of Great Britain. It is the object nearest to his heart, and, luckily for us, he has wanted art and temper to disguise it. The question of peace or war is not, as he once pretended, a question with one party in this country. It is not, that he favours one party in the country, which I am confident they would scorn. It is not that he hates another, which I am sure they despise; No! It is Great Britain which he hates. Not so much, that he envies our prosperity, that he is afraid of our power—it is our Constitution which he dreads—it is our Liberty which he hates—and no wonder—for he feels, that the Liberty of this people is a living satire on his own subjects for submitting to his Usurpation—he feels that, while the British Constitution exists, it must for ever remind his subjects of the Liberty at which they once aspired, but which they lost in the pursuit of vain and unattainable perfection, till they now find themselves the slaves of a low born Usurper—sacrificed to promote his personal ambition—consoling themselves by external military renown, but inwardly groaning under the horrors of a despotism ten times worse than that from which they endeavoured to escape.

"Such has been the end of Reform, and Revolution in France! Let it be a salutary warning to us. Whether there are any among us, who still think, with all the arrogance of Philosophic Presumption, that it is possible to make great improvements on our Constitution, I know not—but let this be our answer, That whether our Constitution be perfect in Theory, or not, practically it confers on us a degree of Liberty and Happiness beyond what any other nation has enjoyed since the world began; and, I think, it deserves to be well considered, whether human nature, unless regenerated, be capable of enjoying more.

"Let us then all maintain our Constitution as it stands, satisfied with the Liberty we have, and dreading, from the example of France, that an attempt at Perfect Freedom, may land us in the extreme of Slavery and Debasement. Above all, let us maintain our Constitution from Foreign Invasion. If subjection to a foreign foe be, and it is, the most dreadful calamity which can befal a people, even when its own government is bad, think what would be the misery of conquest to us—language never uttered—imagination never conceived—humanity never endured the horrors which await us if subdued by the arms of France! To be utterly extirpated would be mercy, compared with the outrages we must suffer! Let then the resolution of us all be fixed as yours—to bring this contest to a happy termination, or perish in the attempt. Hardships and privations we may expect; but, when we compare them with those we shall avoid, when we consider them as the price, and the cheap price, of Liberty such as ours, for ourselves and our children, I trust that we shall bear them with chearfulness, and receive our reward in the gratitude of Posterity.—A Briton is the noblest of created beings, and this contest, if we continue true to ourselves, will make us the noblest of Britons."

This elegant and energetic Address was heard with the profoundest attention by all present; and at the earnest request of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, his Lordship consented that it should be printed.

Civil

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, August 16. The King has been pleased to appoint George Fergusson of Hermand, Esq. to be one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary in Scotland, in the room of Sir William Nairne of Dunsinnan, Bart. resigned.

Sir John Sinclair is re-elected President of the Board of Agriculture, George Smith, Esq. Treasurer, and Arthur Young, Esq. Secretary.

Mr Hugh Veitch, writer in Leith, is appointed conjunct town-clerk of Leith with Mr Patison.

MARRIAGES.

April 27. At Edinburgh, John Pigot, Esq. eldest son of John Pigot, Esq. of Kilworth, to Susan, daughter of the late Alex. Smollet, Esq. of Bonhill,—*See Deaths.*

July 8. At London, John Sanderson, Esq. of Glasgow, to Janet, youngest daughter of Mr William Wilson, Dumfries.

15. At Edinburgh, George Greenlaw, Esq. writer to the signet, to Katharine, daughter of George M'Gill of Kemback Esq.

15. At Rosedoe, Dumbartonshire, John Campbell of Stonefield Esq. to Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bart.

22. Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Graves, K. B. to Miss Blacknell, of Parham, Suffolk.

25. At Linlithgow, Mr James Wilson, writer in Edinburgh, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Watkins, Linlithgow.

26. At Liverpool, William M'Call, Esq. merchant there, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Liston of Aberdour, Fifeshire.

25. Mr Mortimer Drummond, of Charing Cross, to Lady Emily Percy, youngest daughter of the Earl of Beverley.

26. At East Reston, Mr Thomas Logan, tenant of Hutton-Hall Barns, to Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Logan, Esq. of Burnhouses.

28. At Birmingham, Mr Samuel-Allan Wheeler, merchant, to Mary, only daughter of Henry Thomas, Esq.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr George Watson, jeweller, to Miss Helen Cleland, daughter of the deceased Mr John Cleland, watchmaker.

30. Joseph Gordon, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Anne Clunes, youngest daughter of Gordon Clunes, Esq. of Craigaig.

The Right Hon. Lord Lecale, to Mrs Julia Carton, widow of the late Thomas Carton, of Maidstown, County of Dublin, Esq.

The Right Hon. Lord Louth, to the Hon. Margaret Plunket, eldest daughter of Lord Dunsany.

At London, Dan. Robertson, Esq. to Amelia Helen, daughter of the Rev. Dr Clarke.

H. Shank, Esq. of the East India Company's civil service, to Anna-Maria, daughter of the late J. R. Carnac, Esq. Member of Council at Bombay.

Major Barclay, of the 59th regt. to Miss Lawton of Woburn Place.

Lately, at Luffness, Adam Bogue, Esq. jun. of Woodhall, to Miss Marian Yule, daughter of James Yule, Esq. of Gibslees.

Lately, Mr William Littlejohn, merchant, Aberdeen, to Ann Littlejohn of Lancaster.

August 1. At Paisley, Mr Robert Cochrane, jun. manufacturer, to Jean, daughter of Mr Robt. Jamieson, manufacturer there.

1. Mr William Lindsay, writer in Glasgow, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Leslie, minister of Fordoun.

2. At Edinburgh, Capt. William Landless, of the royal navy, to Miss Charles, York Place.

2. At ditto, Mr Alexander Milne, Royal Bank, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr John Marnoch, Edinburgh.

5. At Bo-ness, Mr Duncan Stuart, surgeon, to Eleonora, second daughter of Mr John Short, surgeon there.

8. At Harrington House, London, by special licence, by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Marquis of Tavistock, eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, to Lady Anna-Maria Stanhope, daughter to the Earl of Harrington. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (who came to town for the express purpose,) gave the fair bride away. The bride-maids were, Ladies Charlotte and Caroline Stanhope, the bride's sisters.

8. At Ayton, Berwickshire, Lieut. Col. Balfour, younger of Balbirnie, to Eglantine, daughter of John Fordyce of Ayton, Esq.

11. At Fornighty, Capt. D. Macpherson, 78th regiment, to Miss A. B. Campbell, eldest daughter of Capt. Campbell of the Inverness shire Militia.

12. Viscount Lismore, to Lady Eleanor Butler, sister to the Earl of Ormond.

16. At Dundee, Mr William Gallaway merchant in Edinburgh, to Anna-Maria, only daughter of the late William Davenport, Esq. Londonderry.

16. At Douglas, Isle of Man, William Scott, Esq Receiver General of the isle of Man, to the Hon. Miss Murray, eldest daughter of the late Lord Henry Murray, and niece to his Grace the Duke of Athol.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Johnston of Underwood, to Sarah Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr William Allan, merchant there.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Dec. 21. 1807. At Calcutta, Thos. Charters, Esq. youngest son of the late Samuel Charters, Esq. Solicitor of the Customs.

Jan. 9. 1808. At Elsineur, Mr Alex. Howden, many years resident agent there.

Feb. 11. At Bombay, Major-General Bellasis, commanding officer of the forces, by a very unexpected attack of illness, as he was in the discharge of his duty at the military board, thereby terminating a long career of zealous and faithful services.

April 13. At Colding, in Jutland, aged 59, his Majesty Christian VII. King of Denmark and Norway. His Majesty was born in January 1749, and succeeded to the throne in January 1766. In the same year he came over to England, and (when only 17 years of age) was espoused to the Princess Caroline Matilda, youngest sister of his Britannic Majesty. The entertainments given at the Court of St James's upon this occasion, were the most splendid which London had witnessed for many years. Her Majesty was delivered at Copenhagen of her first son, Frederick, Prince Royal, or Crown Prince, in January 1768; and of a Princess in July 1771, who married in 1786, (when only 15 years of age) Frederick Christian, hereditary Prince of Holstein Sunderbourg. In 1771, a very serious accusation was brought against her Majesty, who was seized and carried to the castle of Elsineur Counts Struensee and Brandt, her Majesty's physicians, who were implicated in her guilt, were tried, convicted, and executed. But by the interference and firm conduct of Sir Robert Murray Keith, the British ambassador at Copenhagen, the Queen was delivered up to his care;—and by orders of the British Court, she was carried to the Castle of Zell in Hanover, where she died in 1775. The King had for many years been in a very imbecile state of mind, and the Crown Prince had exercised all the functions of royalty.

May 20. Near the entrance of the Gulph of Darien, of the yellow fever, Patrick Proctor, midshipman on board the Argo, youngest son of Patrick Proctor, Esq. at Glammis.

27. At Barbadoes, Robert Dalrymple, Esq. son of the late David Dalrymple, Esq. of Westhall, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

30. At St Lucia, of an abscess in the breast, after six weeks illness, James M'Dowall, Esq. second son of the late William M'Dowall, Esq. of Castlesemple, and Auditor of Excise in Scotland.

June 4. At Tobago, Donald, son of Hugh Morison, late in Kilbeg, Mull.

15 At Halifax, Capt. Robert Simpson, of his Majesty's ship Cleopatra.

24. At Clifton, near Bristol, Lady Dunbar, widow of the late Sir George Dunbar, of Mochrum, Bart.

25. At Saltash, Cornwall, Lieut. William Traill of the marines.

—. At Barbadoes, Lieut. Col. Bowyer, Deputy Adjutant General, and nephew of General Bowyer.

—. At ditto, Major M'Donnell of the Royals.

July 6. At Falkirk, Dr John Corbet, physician, in the 49th year of his age: Possessed of an active mind, and impressed with a strong sense of the dignity and utility of his profession, he prosecuted, with unwearied assiduity, medical science in all its parts. Botany, of which he had acquired an extensive knowledge, afforded him at all times a most agreeable relaxation from severer studies. He bore a conspicuous part in promoting the vaccine inuoculation, the practice of which he greatly contributed by uncommon exertion to establish in his neighbourhood, soon after that happy discovery was communicated to the public. He has left a widow and seven children to lament in his too early death the loss of a most affectionate husband and father; his loss is also deeply felt by a numerous circle of respectable friends and employers, who could at all times depend upon his exertions in their service, and placed the utmost confidence in his integrity and professional skill. In short, he was humane and upright in his whole deportment, and the death of few persons has ever produced more general regret.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr John Leyden, lapidary. He has left 50l. to the parish of Cavers, in which he was born.

8. At Ayton, Mr Robert Liddel, wine and spirit merchant

14. At Springfield, Jas. Mowbray, Esq.

17. At the house of his brother, the Hon. Wm Maule, in Spring Garden, London, the Hon. Henry Ramsay. This amiable young gentleman was in the naval service of the India Company; and when last in China was drawn into a duel with a brother officer, in which he received a wound in the head, that on his return to England required the operation of the trepan. It was performed by Mr Home, with every prospect of success, but inflammation ensued, and baffled all medical skill. He only survived four days.

17. At Libberton Tower, Mrs Elizabeth Still, wife of Mr Patrick Cunningham, farmer.

18. Near Londonderry. Sir Andrew Ferguson, Bart. As he and his son Harvey, were returning home the preceding night about 12 o'clock, in a gig, they came to a bridge, which the servant knowing to be very

very much broken, called to his master to stop a moment till he would lead the horse along it. Before the servant, however, had got hold of the reins, Sir Andrew whipped the horse, and in a moment the whole were precipitated over the bridge. Sir Andrew was killed on the spot, but his son did not receive the smallest injury.

July 18. At Westquarter, Elizabeth Miller, sister of the late Jas. Miller of Hallhill, Esq.

18. At London, Mrs B. Levy, of Mount Street, Whitechapel. Her death was occasioned by incautiously eating ice-cream when overheated, which brought on an inflammation, and suddenly terminated her life, when she had scarcely attained her 21st year.

18. At Dumfries, Nichol Shaw, Esq. of Shawfield, Land Surveyor of the Customs at that port.

20. At Aberdeen, Mrs Mary Chivers, wife of Lieut. William Chivers, R N.

21. At Balhary, Forfarshire, Mrs Cecilia Kinloch, widow of the deceased James Smyth, Esq. of Balhary, writer to the signet.

22. At Tuam, Ireland, Quarter-master John M'Lean, of the 92d regiment.

24. At Newburgh, Fife, Mr Andrew Pirie, nephew of the Rev. Mr Pirie.

25. At Elgin, aged 82, Mrs Cruikshanks.

25. At Balmakewan, Thomas Gillies, Esq. of Balmakewan.

26. At Glasgow, Mrs Mary Bogle, relict of the Rev. Dr John Hamilton, minister of the High Church, Glasgow.

27. At Dublin, after a long and painful illness, the Right Hon. John Thomas, Earl of Clanricarde, General in the army, Col. of the 66th regiment, Governor of Hull, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Galway; a very skilful and gallant officer.

27. At Edinburgh, Mr David Ross, late purser of the Woodford East Indiaman, only son of the late David Ross, Esq. secretary to the General Post Office, Edinburgh.

27. At Aberdeen, Miss Eliza Turner, daughter of the late Robert Turner, Esq. Sheriff-substitute of Aberdeenshire.

28. At Kilmarnock, Miss Margaret Dunlop, sister of the late Capt. William Dunlop of Annanhill.

28. At Randolphfield, near Stirling, Major Thomas Spark, late in the Hon. the East India Company's service at Bengal

29. At Comely Garden, aged 76, Mr Jas. Clark, farrier to his Majesty for Scotland.

29. At Dumfries, John Graham, Esq. of Mosknow, in the 92d year of his age.

29. At Dunfermline, Mark Stark, Esq. late of Kirkhill.

30. At Airdmarneck, Argyllshire, Mrs Mary Maclean, relict of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Airdmarneck.

30. At the manse of Logie Easter, Miss Sibilla Ross, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr John Ross, minister of that parish.

31. At Greenock, at an advanced age, Mr Alex. M'Kinlay, late of the Customs.

31. At Glasgow, Mrs Agnes Marshall, wife of Campbell Douglas, Esq.

31. At the manse of Fenwick, Mr John Boyd, son of the Rev. William Boyd, minister of that parish.

31. At Carronhall, Miss Anne Whitley Dundas, daughter of the late Major Gen. Thomas Dundas, of Fingask.

At Passage, in Spain, Lieut. John Tulloch, Royal Navy.

At London, at an advanced age, Mr Barthelemon, the celebrated performer on the violin.

At ditto, Janet, daughter to the late Rev. Dr Wishart, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and widow of Mr Maxwell, merchant in Dundee.

Lately, Mr John Watson of Unthank, near Berwick, aged 71.

Aug. 1. In her 107th year, Dorothy Turnbull, of the Wall Knoll in Newcastle. She was born on the 4th of July 1702, in the reign of Q. Anne, and until within three days of her death, possessed her faculties in an amazing degree. Her memory being little impaired, she could relate, with astonishing exactness, a variety of events which happened during the rebellion in 1715, and almost every subsequent occurrence of any importance.

1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Isabella Kynneir, relict of Mr Thomas Rattray, writer in Edinburgh.

1. At ditto, Mr Alex. Redpath, upholsterer.

1. At Gullan Lodge, Master Francis Dundas, eldest son of Lieut. Gen. Francis Dundas.

2. At Snughall, Miss Sophia Drysdale, a young woman whose singular excellence of character made her deservedly beloved and esteemed by all who knew her.

3. At Bucklyvie, in the 76th year of his age, and 40th of his ministry, the Rev. John France, minister of the associate congregation, Bucklyvie.

5. At London, William, youngest son of Henry Davidson of Tulloch, Esq.

5. John Morton, Esq. of Greenbank.

5. Mr Thomas Buchan, late cabinet-maker in Edinburgh.

6. At Blackwood, Dumfries-shire, Wm. Copland, Esq. of Collston.

7. At Ballantrae, Mr Hew M'Ilwraith, vintner.

7. At Forfar, much regretted, Mr Wm. Ireland, land-surveyor, at Middletown.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr John Rennie.

7. At Cromarty, Mrs Forsyth.

7. At Ellrigg, Robert, second son of Wm. Cowbrough, Esq. of Ellrigg.

Aug.

Aug. 7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jane Plummer, daughter of the late Dr Plummer of Middlestead, and wife of James Forrest, Esq. of Comiston.

8. At Kilworth, John Pigot, Esq. eldest son of Dr John Pigot of Kilworth.

9. At Edinburgh, aged 58, Patrick Brown, Esq. late captain in the 25th regiment of foot.

9. At Leith, Mr John Young, late purser of his Majesty's ship Rover.

—. At Bathford, near Bath, Ann MacDowall, eldest daughter of Day Hort MacDowall of Walkinshaw, Esq. Renfrewshire.

10. At Daldowie, Robert Bogle, Esq. of Daldowie.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Murray, second daughter of Mr Patrick Murray (Ardiffrie, near Peterhead,) and spouse to Mr Alex. Giles, upholsterer, Edinburgh.

13. At Hornsbank, in her 15th year, Miss Jean Crawford, youngest daughter of David Crawford, Esq.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Watson, wife of Mr Thomas E. Sutherland, merchant there.

14. Andrew Harvie, Esq. of Newhouse, Provost of Rutherglen.

15. At Fort William, Mr Ewan Cameron, messenger there.

16. At the manse of Lasswade, Mrs Paton, spouse to the Rev. Mr John Paton.

16. At Arbroath, Baillie George Hill, in his 88th year. He was born on the 30th Dec. 1719, and retained all his faculties to the last.

17. At Kinross, Mrs Helen Drysdale, wife of Mr Robert Marshall, Sheriff-clerk of Kinross-shire.

17. At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Ewan, daughter of the late Mr James Ewan, of the General Post Office, Edinburgh.

18. At Summerfield, in the parish of Crossmichael, aged 83, Mrs M'Minn, widow of Mr George M'Minn, formerly in Chappleton.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Aug. 1.	——	2 pr.	68 ¼
8.	243 ½	1¼ pr. par.	67 ½
15.	239 40	par. ¼ dis.	66 ⅝
22.	——	1 1¾ dis.	66 65½

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Aug. 5.	36 s. 44	36 s. 40	32 s. 37	30s. 37
12.	36 47	31 39	31 36	29 35
19.	40 49	31 36	30 35	28 32
26.	40 50	24 28	28 32	27 31

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Aug. 1.	65	84	40	47	38	44	58	62
8.	65	86	40	46	35	44	50	58
15.	65	88	40	45	34	42	50	58
22	65	88	40	45	30	40	50	58

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price
Aug. 2.	293	26 25	60	20 19
9.	161	24 23	40	18 17
16.	150	24 23	44	18 17
23.	190	24 23	88	18 17
30.	300	24 23	45	18 17

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Modestus,—*T.*,—*J. C. P.*,—*R. F.*, are received.

Hidallan,—*R. T.*,—*Milo*, will appear in our next.

Glotianus is under consideration. We cannot form any opinion in regard to his translations, without first seeing a specimen.

We should gladly have inserted the ingenious communication of *Theophilus*, but the controversy has already extended to an immoderate length, and some of the sentiments, we are afraid, might give offence to a numerous and respectable class of our readers.